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**SINO-SOVIET COMPETITION IN ASIA:  
A CHRONOLOGY, JULY - DECEMBER 1981**

**A Report Prepared under an Interagency Agreement  
by the Federal Research Division,  
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**November 1982**

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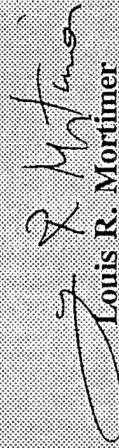
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## PREFACE

This chronology, covering the period 1 July to 31 December 1981, is the seventh in the semiannual series, Sino-Soviet Competition in Asia: A Chronology. The chronologies are intended as reference works to support research by foreign affairs analysts on the scope and nature of Sino-Soviet rivalry in representative Asian countries. Developments in the following nations/multilateral groups are reported in this issue: ASEAN, Bangladesh, Burma, India, Indonesia, Kampuchea, Laos, Japan, Malaysia, North Korea, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Thailand, and Vietnam.

All information in this series of publications is derived from multiple sources available in the Library of Congress.



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# GLOSSARY

AFP	Agence France Presse
ANZUS	Australia, New Zealand, the United States
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
AWACS	Air Warning and Control System
AWSJ	Asian Wall Street Journal (Hong Kong)
BJP	Bharatiya Janata Party (India)
CCP	Chinese Communist Party
CDSP	Current Digest of the Soviet Press (Columbus, OH)
CENTO	Central Treaty Organization
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CITIC	China International Trust and Investment Corporation
CoCom	Coordinating Committee Against the Export of Strategic Goods to the Communist Bloc
CPI	Communist Party of India
CPI-M	Communist Party of India - Marxist
CPM	Communist Party of Malaya
CPRP	Communist Party of the Republic of the Philippines
CPSU	Communist Party of the Soviet Union
CSIS	Center for Strategic and International Studies (Indonesia)
DPR	Indonesian Legislature
DPRK	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
DRA	Democratic Republic of Afghanistan
FBIS	Foreign Broadcast Information Service
FEER	Far Eastern Economic Review

FM	Foreign Minister
GBD	Government of Bangladesh
GOI	Government of India
GOJ	Government of Japan
GOM	Government of Malaysia
GOP	Government of Pakistan
HAL	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.
HMT	Hindustan Machine Tools
IAF	Indian Air Force
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICBM	Intercontinental Ballistic Missile
IOZP	Indian Ocean Zone of Peace
IRBM	Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile
IRS-1	Indian Remote Sensing Satellite
JCP	Japanese Communist Party
JDA	Japanese Defense Agency
JETRO	Japanese External Trade Organization
KGB	Soviet Secret Police
KPNLF	Kampuchean People's National Liberation Front
KPRP	Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party
LDP	Liberal Democratic Party (Japan)
LtG	Lieutenant General
MITI	Ministry of International Trade and Industry (Japan)
NATO	North Atlantic Trade Organization
NCNA	New China News Agency (Xinhua)

NPA	New People's Army (Philippines)
NWFP	Northwest Frontier Province (Pakistan)
NYT	New York Times
ONGC	Oil and Natural Gas Commission (India)
PDI	Indonesian Democratic Party
PKP	Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas
PLA	People's Liberation Army (China)
PM	Prime Minister
PPP	Unity Development Party (Indonesia)
PRK	People's Republic of Kampuchea (Phnom Penh Government)
ROK	Republic of Korea
SEATO	Southeast Asia Treaty Organization
SRV	Socialist Republic of Vietnam
SWB	Summary of World Broadcasts (Reading, UK)
TASS	Soviet News Agency
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
VMD	Voice of Malayan Democracy
VNA	Vietnam News Agency
WP	Washington Post

SIX-MONTH SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS



## BANGLADESH

Soviet-Bangladeshi relations suffered a setback during the reporting period when two officials of the Soviet Embassy in Dacca attempted to smuggle sensitive electronic equipment into the country in June. After some hesitation, Bangladesh expelled the diplomats in August. Aeroflot was also ordered to reduce its weekly flights out of Dacca from two to one ostensibly because of past Soviet violations of bilateral agreements and civil aviation pacts. Nonetheless, the USSR agreed to provide the power development board of Bangladesh with designs and technical assistance needed to construct a 210 megawatt power station at a cost of \$735 million, with the Soviets agreeing to provide a low interest loan, materials, equipment, and technicians. Finally, because of the explorations of Soviet geologists, 12 natural gas deposits in Bangladesh were discovered and may in the end account for over one third of all prospective natural gas reserves in the country.

Relations with China revolved around a barter protocol negotiated in Beijing in July which envisaged a trade turnover of \$37.5 million each way in 1981, a 21 percent increase over 1980. Reports indicated that China was about to supply the Bangladesh Air Force with MiG jet fighters based on an agreement worked out during the secret visit of two high-level Chinese military delegations in early October.

## INDIA - PRC

The border issue remained a chief obstacle in the way of improved Sino-Indian relations. The July visit of Chinese FM Huang Hua, while initiating a thaw in the generally frosty ties between the two countries, fell short of igniting any warm glow of everlasting friendship. Talks to settle the border dispute, originally scheduled for September, were postponed until December because of the inflexibility of both sides. India's claims to 377,000 square kilometers of territory occupied by China since 1962 were simply countered by Chinese refusal to abandon possession of the disputed area. In the western sector of the border, known as the Aksai Chin region and depicted on Chinese maps as part of the Xinjiang Autonomous Region, India's claim to 33,000 square kilometers remained tenuous since the disputed area lay on the Chinese side of the Karakoram Range, a natural frontier and watershed. In the eastern sector of the border, in Arunachal Pradesh UT, the boundary known as the McMahon Line resulted from a 1914 agreement between the UK and Tibet, excluding China. After conquering Tibet, Beijing came to regard this frontier demarcation as invalid and as the product of an "unequal treaty." For India, the border issue remained a highly emotional controversy. Until recently, New Delhi's position was so negative that China felt it imperative to suggest that the two countries first try to develop relations in other fields such as trade and commerce. India agreed, accepting that a solution to the border dispute not be a precondition to improving relations generally. Indian Minister of External Affairs P. V. Narasimha Rao confided to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in July that India, although preferring to settle the border issue as a part of a general rapprochement with China, would prefer that it not stand in the way of the normalization of relations.

Two events occurred in the fall, however, that created waves on the surface of the incipient harmony developing between the two countries. The first involved a message of greetings signed by 130 members of Mrs. Gandhi's Congress-I Party and sent to President Chiang Ching-kuo on the occasion of Taiwan's National Day. Although India does not recognize Taiwan, the greetings referred to friendship between "our two republics" and was criticized by Xinhua (Beijing) as "an attempt to promote a two-China policy." The second incident evolved from Chinese refusal to issue a visa to an Indian parliamentarian who was part of a group of legislators planning to attend a UN-sponsored conference on population control in Beijing. China was faced with little choice in the matter since the Indian lawmaker represented Arunachal Pradesh, territory claimed by China. To have granted him a visa would have amounted to tacit Chinese recognition of the Indian claim to the contested border area as the two sides prepared to engage in delicate negotiations on the issue.

## INDIA - USSR

The Soviet Union too anticipated a visit from Indira Gandhi and was disappointed when she declined to schedule it in conjunction with the 10th anniversary of the Indo-Soviet Friendship Treaty. It was clear that the two governments differed in their approach to marking the anniversary. The elaborate ceremonies in Moscow contrasted sharply with the understated affair in New Delhi and reflected in microcosm an Indian propensity to keep some distance between itself and the bearhug of Soviet amity. Moscow's motives in displaying as openly as possible its ties with New Delhi stemmed from its interest in demonstrating the importance of good relations with New Delhi as a part of its efforts to increase Soviet influence in South Asia. New Delhi on the other hand sought to avoid such a demonstration of solidarity with Moscow in order to project an image of independence as well as to keep its options open with China.

India's desire to keep the Soviet Union at arm's length, however, belied the crucial role the Soviets continued to play in both the Indian economy and defense. The USSR maintained its position as the largest supplier of arms to India, and during the latter half of 1981 was reported to be about to deliver an unknown number of MI-24 helicopter gunships to the Indian Air Force. Economically, the USSR emerged as India's primary trading partner with an 11 percent increase in 1981s trade turnover. The unstable political situation in Poland, a former principal supplier of textiles to the Soviets, turned out fortuitously for India as it was able to negotiate with Moscow for the export of a record 300 million square meters of cotton textiles.

## INDOCHINA

Indications were that Vietnam's ties with the USSR were not as harmonious as they once were. Contrary to Thai Deputy Premier Thanat Khoman's theory that the USSR simply was spreading rumors of its conflict with Hanoi as a "tactical readjustment" in its foreign policy toward ASEAN, the reality of Pen Sovan's sudden ouster as Secretary General of the DPRK appeared to indicate a relationship between Hanoi and Moscow that was under strain. The election of Heng Samrin to replace Sovan suggested that his ouster may have been engineered by Hanoi as a result of his unduly close association with the Soviet Union. The Kremlin's failure to send a message of congratulations to Heng Samrin promptly after his accession to office probably reflected quite accurately Soviet displeasure at the Vietnamese move. Nevertheless, Vietnam's economic dependence on the Soviet Union increased. In July, the two countries signed an agreement calling on Moscow to provide assistance for over 100 special industrial projects and to quadruple its supply of equipment and machinery. Under an agreement on commodity exchange, the USSR agreed to increase by 90 percent the amount of essential goods it shipped to the SRV such as oil products, motor vehicles, fertilizer, and cotton in return for Vietnamese exports of rubber, spices, coffee, timber, and fruit. A September visit by Le Duan to Moscow deepened Vietnam's dependence further. Plans for joint construction of 40 economic projects under the July 1982 accord were concluded and the SRV acquiesced to increased Soviet participation in exploration for oil and gas on the Vietnamese southern continental shelf over the next 5 years.

Reports in September indicated that thousands of Soviet technicians and advisers were arriving in Vietnam to take part in construction and defense projects and that a Russian language school for Soviet dependents had opened in Hanoi. Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie estimated that Soviets working in the SRV Ministry of Defense alone numbered 500 officers and that in general there was an increasing presence of Soviet and East European advisers throughout Indochina. Indeed, friction between Moscow and Hanoi stemmed in large part from the Soviet presence itself that was becoming overwhelming in numbers as well as annoying in its attempts to manage Vietnam's economy. Because the largest part of Vietnam's foreign debt was made up of Soviet aid in the form of concessionary loans with little prospect for repayment, Vietnam resented its obligations to the Soviet Union and the ever-tightening hold Moscow was imposing on its economy.

In Laos, the Soviet presence was also readily apparent. Lao leader Kaysone Phomvihane met Secretary Brezhnev in Moscow in September, as part of a third round of meetings between Soviet and Indochinese leaders, called in part to discuss the ASEAN nation's push for an anti-Vietnamese coalition in Kampuchea. In December, a protocol on pipeline construction between the Vietnamese district of Vinh and Vientiane Province in Laos was signed between Laos and the USSR, and Vientiane was chosen as the site for a meeting of vice foreign ministers of Soviet bloc countries, called to solicit their support for the three Communist regimes of Indochina. In the end, Malaysian Prime Minister Ghazali Shafie may have been responding to a specific Vietnamese fear when he

warned Vietnam to talk peace with Kampuchean resistance factions before the Soviet Union became "entrenched" in Indochina, a situation, he warned, that would "ultimately render the Vietnamese irrelevant."

The Vietnamese relationship with Beijing continued to be tense because of Chinese military deployments along the common border. There was no sign, however, in spite of incidents and mutual accusations, that either side wanted an escalation of tensions along the frontier or sought an increasing deterioration in its already hostile relationship with its neighbor.

The situation in Kampuchea influenced bilateral relations as China sought to pressure Vietnam into abandoning its occupation of Kampuchea. Beijing maintained that it would not negotiate until all Vietnamese troops were withdrawn and armed intrusions along the Chinese border ended.



## JAPAN

In the second half of 1981, Japan was under pressure from the United States and South Korea to expand its defensive capability in the face of growing Russian military strength in the Soviet Far East. The consensus of the two allies was that Japan's defensive responsibilities were not commensurate with its economic power. Reluctant to increase their defense budget, the Japanese countered South Korean pressure to contribute more to the region's security in the form of defense-related loans by emphasizing South Korea's adequate arrangement with the United States. In response to US pressures, the Japanese forcefully termed the Reagan administration "hawkish" and its demands "impossible to meet." The Japanese Government insisted that Reagan's assessment of the Soviet situation was excessive despite Japanese figures on USSR strength in the Far East being consistently higher than those of the United States. At the Ottawa Summit in July, however, Prime Minister Suzuki did not hesitate to stress the threat of the continued buildup of Soviet forces in the Far East and to request international cooperation to deal with it.

Nevertheless, for the Japanese, Soviet relations continued to be dominated by the northern islands territorial controversy. It was emphasized by Foreign Minister Sonoda that the controversy would have to be solved before anything further could be accomplished in the relationship between the two countries. Japan's willingness to conclude a peace treaty with the Soviets was stressed as being contingent on solving the issue, but the Soviets seemed undeterred as they persisted in their refusal to recognize that a territorial dispute existed with Tokyo. Still, some progress was achieved at the end of the year when both sides agreed to hold working level discussions on improving relations beginning in January 1982.

At the time of the Ottawa Summit, Japan declared its intention to retain its policy of trade sanctions against the USSR despite protests from the Japanese business community. The sanctions had been responsible for the loss of several billions in potential sales to the USSR including the sale of compressor stations required for a Siberia-Europe natural gas pipeline. Soviet rejection of the Japanese bid in favor of an offer by European firms was viewed as a retaliatory gesture directed specifically against Japan's economic sanction policy. However, in spite of official policy statements, there were indications as early as July that Japan might be considering a policy change as a result of the dissatisfaction of its economic community. At that time, MITI announced its intention to review Japan's Soviet policy in order to enhance trade relations. Japanese businessmen were particularly unhappy with Japan's inclination to follow whatever US policy dictated, in spite of the fact that Tokyo demonstrated more than once a willingness to contradict American policy. In July, the Japanese Government announced its decision to participate in the construction of the Siberia-Europe natural gas pipeline despite US advice to the contrary. In September, however, Foreign Minister Sonoda, in the face of the US decision to resume grain exports to the USSR, announced that Japanese sanctions would continue.

Despite the sanctions, trade in certain restricted areas thrived. In August, following prolonged negotiations, agreement was reached for the Soviet purchase of 750,000 tons of steel pipe for shipment before the spring of 1982. The delay in negotiations arose when the Japanese demanded a 15 percent downpayment and the Soviets refused to pay. A compromise was reached only after the Japanese agreed to the Soviets paying 5 percent at the time of the contract's conclusion and the additional 10 percent downpayment at the time of shipment. Negotiations were also underway in August for shipment of 300,000 tons of steel plate to the USSR for eventual conversion into pipeline sections at Soviet steel mills. A \$109 million order was also undertaken for the construction of two butadienne plants in Siberia. For both the steel pipe and butadienne plant deals, the Japanese Exim Bank signed protocols for the extension of yen loans amounting to \$371 million and \$92 million respectively. A protocol for a \$5 million loan had also been arranged for the Soviet purchase of compressor stations before the deal was canceled.

Japan's relationship with China remained on an even keel during the reporting period as Beijing continued to enjoy economic benefits resulting from the Sino-Japanese Friendship Treaty. At a working-level conference on yen loans in Tokyo, the Japanese Government formally pledged to provide China with yen 300 billion (\$1.4 billion) in long-term low interest financial aid. The offer, Tokyo's largest development aid package to a foreign government in a single year, was intended for first-phase construction of the Daqing petrochemical plant and Baoshan steelwork projects. Broken down, the aid consisted of yen 130 billion (\$565 million) in commodity credits, yen 100 billion (\$565 million) in suppliers' credits and yen 70 billion (\$304 million) in syndicated yen loans to the Bank of China from Japanese commercial banks. Originally, China had sought yen 600 billion (\$2.6 billion) in bank-to-bank loans which would have included a lower interest rate loan from the Exim Bank, but accepted Japan's offer instead and dropped its earlier request.

At the same conference, China additionally requested yen loans for fiscal 1981, a period ending in March 1982, amounting to yen 63.4 billion (\$254 million). Japan responded with a counteroffer of yen 60 billion (\$240 billion) made up of a yen 40 billion (\$186 million) project credit and a yen 20 billion (\$93 million) commodity credit.

Earlier, in July, the Exim Bank signed an agreement with the Bank of China to extend seven united loans totaling yen 42 billion (\$180 million) and arranged to lend up to yen 15.7 billion (\$69.8 million) to help finance a Chinese oil development project. A hopeful note for Japanese energy needs was that another test well in the Gulf of Bo Hai was reported in November to have yielded oil of good quality.

Four Japanese firms reached basic agreement with China on compensation for China's unilateral cancellation of contracts involving construction of the second phase of the Baoshan steel mill. The Japanese companies accepted as sufficient compensation a 10 percent downpayment already paid by China which amounted to more than \$40 million.

General agreement was reached in July by Japan, the United States, and the main West European nations to liberalize the export of strategic goods, excluding arms, to China. However, the possibility that the United States might supply arms in spite of the agreement arose with Secretary of State Haig's visit to Beijing in June. Japan was unenthusiastic regarding the possibility, perceiving that a China armed with modern weapons would transform the current USSR-PRC-US tripolar balance into one that was bipolar.

## KAMPUCHEA

Finding a solution to the situation in Kampuchea continued to preoccupy the ASEAN nations and governed their relationship with both the USSR and China. In July an international conference opened in New York under UN auspices to consider the Kampuchean issue. The meeting had two objectives: a negotiated withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchean territory and the establishment of procedures for a general election under UN sponsorship. As expected, the USSR and Vietnam announced they would not attend the conference and China blocked the ASEAN nations who sponsored the conference from issuing an invitation to the Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh. Although it was not expected that such an invitation would be accepted, it was viewed by the US and ASEAN as a means of demonstrating their willingness to discuss the issue with all parties involved rather than just among themselves.

Permanent representatives of the ASEAN countries to the UN had worked out a resolution to be submitted to the conference but failed to win Chinese support on two points--the disarmament of all conflicting parties and the setting up of a provisional government pending a general election. The Chinese were equally adamant in their demand that all Vietnamese troops withdraw before any political solution be implemented. It was readily apparent that there was a basic disparity between ASEAN's and China's objective in holding the conference. ASEAN representatives sought to make the final conference statement conciliatory so that it might serve as the basis for a future negotiated settlement. China, on the other hand, sought a statement that would condemn unequivocally Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea and opposed language that would recommend disarming supporters of the ousted Khmer Rouge regime. In the end, a compromise was achieved and the final version of the conference resolution implied that if Kampuchean factions were to remain armed, necessary arrangements would have to be made to preclude them from interfering in the free elections called for. The conference ended with the establishment of a seven-nation committee which would continue to work for a negotiated settlement.

Following the UN conference, Singaporean officials invited the three Khmer resistance movements, represented by Prince Sihanouk of the Moulinaka, Son Sann of the Kampuchean National United Front (KPNLF), and Khieu Samphan of Democratic Kampuchea (DK), to meet together in Singapore to discuss outstanding differences and the possibility of forming a coalition. The tripartite meeting held in September resulted in a four-point joint statement of little real value other than to affirm a common goal of securing the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and forming a coalition government. The three factions agreed that Son Sann should lead the coalition and that further discussions would be undertaken in Bangkok to bring about its formation.

It became immediately apparent from the meetings in Bangkok that three more unlikely candidates for an allied effort could not have been chosen. The Bangkok Post reported in October that the effort was going poorly because of the arrogance of Democratic Kampuchea which had "parlayed its importance on the resistance battlefield into a political superiority complex." Son Sann particularly was disinclined to compromise and irritated

ASEAN leaders with his intransigence. Malaysian Foreign Minister Ghazali urged him to be more flexible, while Thai authorities contemplated ignoring him altogether. In a letter to the editor of the National Review (Bangkok) Prince Sihanouk dissociated himself and his movement from behaving in the "somewhat ridiculous fashion" of the other two Khmer factions, and Singapore Foreign Minister Dhanabalan was quoted at the time as saying that if the Khmer factions could not resolve their differences then "Vietnam (deserved) to win."

The ASEAN countries, however, undertook to work for some manner of compromise by both requesting China to reduce its support for Democratic Kampuchea and urging Son Sann to scale down his demands, which included allocation of the entire cabinet portfolio to his forces and exile of leading Democratic Kampuchean officials. It was, however, only when Son Sann walked out of a bargaining session that Singapore intervened to propose that an interim government be formed to coordinate operations of the factions without requiring any of them to give up their autonomy. The KPNLF and Moulinaka agreed to the plan but the DK rejected it, at the same time requesting 2 months to reconsider it. It was ASEAN's hope that during that time, China might be able to exert enough influence on the DK to change its mind. The ASEAN foreign ministers, at a special meeting in December in Phatthaya, Thailand, endorsed the Singapore plan but agreed that ASEAN military aid was not appropriate, although each nation would be left to decide for itself.

The bilateral relationship between individual ASEAN countries and either the USSR or China was marked in all cases by deep suspicion that tended to vary only in degrees. Countries, such as Indonesia and Malaysia, with firsthand experience of Chinese meddling in their internal affairs, maintained a residual hostility to Beijing and generally considered China the more immediate, and the USSR the more remote, threat to their national security. PM Zhao Ziyang's diplomatic barnstorming among ASEAN countries in mid-summer was aimed partly at assuaging fears of Chinese expansionism in the region as well as garnering support for Beijing's Khmer Rouge clients in Kampuchea. In the wake of Zhao's trip, evidence mounted to support speculation that China might be rethinking its policy of support to native Communist parties in Southeast Asia. In Malaysia, the clandestine Voice of the Malayan Revolution ceased broadcasting but then was immediately replaced by a new station in China. The new transmitter, however, was far less strident on domestic Malaysian issues than its predecessor and directed its main attacks against "Soviet hegemonists." China's Premier Zhao Ziyang, in official visits to the Philippines, Malaysia, and Singapore, reassured each government that Beijing had no intention of creating a sphere of influence in Southeast Asia and would cease supporting Communist underground movements in the region. Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafi remained skeptical, however, and stated that Malaysia regarded Chinese links with domestic Communist parties in Southeast Asia as a greater danger than any potential Soviet interference in the region. He added that Southeast Asia was more exposed to subversion by the Chinese than the Soviets and openly questioned the sincerity of Zhao Ziyang who, on his visit to Malaysia, stated that Beijing must maintain links with the Communist Party of Malaya in order to keep Soviet influence in the area from spreading. Ghazali's opinion was that China's ties to the CPM simply lent impetus to the Soviets to form other regional, splinter Communist parties loyal to Moscow.



Indonesia and Malaysia were somewhat concerned over the possibility of the United States providing weapons and military technology to China. Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja noted that, with a supply of modern weapons, China might be distracted from its other three modernizations, while Malaysian Foreign Minister Shafie expressed the view that any US strategy placing a high premium on the role of China in keeping the peace in the region was "fragile." A principal concern of these states was that arms sales should not be of the type to threaten the ASEAN states, and that the United States should not delegate Southeast Asian security responsibilities to the PRC.

Despite ASEAN fear of China, relations with Beijing improved somewhat during the period. Indonesian Vice President Adam Malik announced that Jakarta would consider normalizing its relations with China after the 1982 Indonesian general elections and China and Singapore opened their first commercial representative offices simultaneously in both capitals. Similarly Malaysia, seeking to eliminate third parties such as Singapore and Hong Kong from its transactions with China, agreed to step up direct trade relations.

Significant occurrences for the Soviet Union in the region included a temporary setback in relations with Malaysia when three Soviet Embassy officials were expelled from Kuala Lumpur in mid-summer for espionage. In Thailand, however, the USSR was announced to be Thailand's biggest buyer of rice and one of the top five importers of Thai staple crops during the 1980-81 period. In December, the two countries signed a contract involving an exchange of 100,000 tons of Thai maize for 50,000 tons of Soviet fertilizer, a barter agreement which marked the first of its kind between Moscow and Bangkok.

#### NORTH KOREA (DPRK)

Implications from the first half of 1981 of a positive change in North Korea's relations with the Soviet Union were not sustained. A report that North Korea had sent 500 troops to Afghanistan at the beginning of the year in order to assist the Soviet effort was not followed by any movement that would have indicated a closer relationship between the USSR and the DPRK. To the contrary, Moscow-Pyongyang exchange remained exceedingly cool. For example, Moscow's celebration marking the 20th anniversary of its mutual assistance treaty with Pyongyang was less flamboyant than in the past and Secretary Brezhnev's message of greetings to Kim Il-song offered a simple "congratulations" in contrast to the "warm congratulations" offered at the last quinquennial in 1976. However, a trade agreement was signed in July between the two countries covering the period 1981 to 1985 and calling for a 40 percent growth in the volume of trade.

In contrast, during the latter half of 1981, China actively sought to strengthen its relationship with North Korea. The Chinese made much more of their 20th treaty anniversary with Pyongyang than did the Soviets and Hu Yaobang actually strengthened Mao's 1976 message to Kim from "warm greetings" to "warmest greetings." In return, Kim's message referred to Pyongyang's relations as "bloodsealed" and "militant," a much stronger use of terminology than was employed in a similar message to Moscow. In December, China dispatched Premier Zhao Ziyang to Pyongyang as part of a strategy that included visits to all of China's close neighbors in an attempt to counteract Soviet influence in the region. Although details of his talks with Kim Il-song were not disclosed, the presence of Chen Muhua, in charge of China's foreign economic relations, among the entourage strongly suggested that bilateral trade relations were discussed.

## PAKISTAN

US intelligence believed Pakistan would have the capability to explode a nuclear bomb by the end of the summer and it was reported in New Scientist (London) that Islamabad was negotiating with China for a testing site. For the Soviet Union, Pakistan's newly acquired nuclear capability was an alarming development. Combined with the US and China's provision of weapons to the Islamabad government, it strained further Pakistani-Soviet relations. China's participation in arming Pakistan was evidenced in November when the Pakistani Government announced the domestic manufacture of its first Chinese F-6 aircraft. The US commitment, on the other hand, was demonstrated with the promise of AWACS, which the Soviets warned would be flying reconnaissance missions into Afghanistan and India by the end of the year. The arming of Pakistan, the Soviets warned, would almost certainly lead to an arms race in South Asia.

A minority in Pakistan called for an accommodation with Moscow. In the opinion of Ghulam Mustafar Khan, the exiled governor/chief minister of the Punjab under Bhutto, there was growing sentiment in Pakistan supporting the idea that Pakistan's national survival depended on alining with a superpower, and that for reasons associated with proximity, reliability, and disaffection with the United States, it should be the USSR. Such an idea, he remarked, would have been rejected 5 years ago but now was being discussed actively.

To exploit these sentiments the Soviets made some tactical adjustments in their policies. The visit of Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Firiyubin in August, in spite of its inconclusive results, was significant because of its overall tone of cordiality, a welcome surprise to Pakistanis who were expecting him to assume a threatening tone because of Pakistan's continuing aid to Afghan rebels. He simply stressed Moscow's desire for closer relations, thus causing Pakistan's President Zia to observe that a "qualitative change" had occurred in the Soviet attitude. The Soviets also proposed to offer more aid, including Soviet construction of a nuclear reactor and the underwriting of a project to expand the Karachi steel mill. There remained, however, the issue of the Soviet presence in Afghanistan, certainly the largest obstacle to improved relations. As expressed by Foreign Minister Agha Shahi in a speech to the United Nations, the "extra dimension" in the Afghan crisis was the "encumbrance" it represented to Pakistan's relationship with the USSR which Pakistan would have liked to have seen removed. Nevertheless, the Pakistanis continued to be recalcitrant in their unwillingness to deal with the Soviet-supported Babrak Karmal regime in Afghanistan. And, if motivating the Pakistanis to cease aiding Afghan rebels was a purpose of Soviet strategy, then it failed. Islamabad maintained it was not within its power to stop Afghan rebels from using Peshawar as a headquarters and that the Russians should look to sealing the border from the Afghan side.

Pakistan's gesture toward solving the Afghanistan situation comprised an appeal to the international community by looking to the UN, a course understandably not favored by the Soviets. President Zia announced in September that he was ready for talks with Afghanistan under UN auspices. Similarly, Pakistan was responsible

for a UN resolution, passed in November, calling for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan. A key to understanding Pakistan's motivation in maintaining this course in the face of Soviet opposition lay in remarks passed on to the press by President Zia in November. At that time he said that the Soviets had assured him Pakistan would not be subjected to attack and that he had little choice under the circumstances than to accept that at face value. However, the real danger of Soviet attack, he intimated, would arise only when the Soviets had "digested" Afghanistan and thus found themselves in a position "to dictate militarily to Pakistan." Zia's fear of the Afghanistan crisis being resolved in the Soviet's favor may explain a good deal about Pakistan's perception of its Soviet relationship.

## SOUTH KOREA (ROK)

Because neither China nor the Soviet Union wished to alienate North Korea, their relations with South Korea remained minimal. Nevertheless, trade between South Korea and China increased greatly in 1981. A 17 September report in Chung Pao (sic) (Beijing) reported that in the first half of the year South Korea received Chinese imports via Hong Kong worth US \$16 million, an increase of 118 percent over the same period in 1980. Similarly, during the same period, South Korean exports to third countries via Hong Kong (almost all of which went to China) increased by 147 percent. Such increases indicated a change in China's trade posture toward South Korea which is likely to become more active.

Like China, the Soviet Union also engaged in indirect trade with South Korea but to a far less degree. It is likely, however, that South Korea's improved international standing resulting from the 1988 Olympics scheduled for Seoul will enhance Soviet interest further, particularly since China has expressed unofficially its intent to participate in the games.

Haangul Ilbo (Seoul) reported that the South Korean Government was prepared to launch a diplomatic offensive to persuade both the Soviet Union and China to support a plan calling for the simultaneous entry of both North and South Korea into the UN. The newspaper stated that the ROK Government was considering such a move as a diplomatic objective for the 1980s and was aiming for the Olympics in 1988 as the most opportune time to approach the UN.



## CONCLUSIONS

China enhanced its standing among the majority of Asian nations during the latter 6 months of 1981. Compared to the Soviets, the Chinese were much more active and flexible, having vigorously cultivated the good will of North Korea, dispatched Premier Zhao Ziyang on a goodwill mission to the ASEAN nations, commenced talks with India, unofficially declared their intention to participate in the Seoul Olympics, and fairly successfully recovered the confidence of Japanese business in the wake of earlier unilateral cancellations of Japanese export contracts.

The Soviets, in contrast, remained concentrated on Indochina, where Vietnamese discontent at increasing Soviet interference in Indochinese affairs was openly demonstrated with the sudden purge of Pen Sovan from the Heng Samrin regime for his Soviet affiliation. India chose to downplay its Soviet connection, while the ASEAN nations created a resistance coalition to counter the Soviet-backed Vietnamese puppet regime in Phnom Penh. The Soviets chose to pay little attention to either North or South Korea, but agreed to hold working level talks with Japan, where sanctions imposed against the Soviet Union following the invasion of Afghanistan remained largely intact and the Northern Territory issue sustained a strongly anti-Soviet atmosphere. In sum, the strong anti-Soviet sentiment, invoked by the Western powers and Japan at the Ottawa Summit, was paralleled in Asia where the Soviet Union found itself facing either confrontational or distancing postures from a majority of the nations of the region.

## CHRONOLOGY

The following chronology depicts events from which the above observations are made.

# SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/01/81	JAPAN/PRC. Japan responds unenthusiastically to the possibility that the US may supply arms to China, as revealed by Secretary of State Haig's recent trip to Asia. A GOJ spokesman terms the US decision to lift the arms ban against Beijing as "unfortunate" and not at all in the "interest of peace and stability in the region." JDA officials observe that a China armed with modern weapons could transform easily the current Russia-China-Japan tripolar balance into a bipolar one between Beijing and Moscow and that if the latter two powers "were to reconcile at some point, the military result would be disastrous for the West."	MP	FEER (Hong Kong) 3 Jul 81	0037
07/01/81	INDONESIA/PRC. FM Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, noting an apparent US willingness to sell arms to China as disclosed by Secretary of State Haig's trip to Asia, observes that "Any supply of weapons for China is bound to detract from its concentration on the three other modernizations (i.e. industry, agriculture, science/technology) on which we would prefer the Chinese to concentrate."	MP	FEER (Hong Kong) 3 Jul 81	0037B
07/01/81	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. USSR and Kampuchea sign an accord in Phnom Penh for the provision of Soviet school and educational materials to Kampuchean learning institutions.	C	SWB (Reading, UK) 15 Jul 81	0038
07/01/81	JAPAN/USSR. Kyodo (Tokyo) reports that Mitsuo Ueda, president of Nisho Iwai Corp, will leave for Moscow on 5 July as head of a Japanese mission to renew the 3-year scientific technology exchange agreement with the Soviet Union.	S	FBIS (AP) 1 Jul 81	0300
07/01/81	PAKISTAN/USSR. FM Agha Shahi delivers an unusually candid assessment of the new security relationship with the US before a foreign policy seminar organized by the Council of Pakistani Newspaper Editors. After a number of influential editors and defense analysts give their views on the proposed military/economic assistance package, FM Shahi relates his views regarding Pakistan's relations with the USSR and the puppet government in Kabul. Shahi vows that Pakistan will stick by its "principled stand" of opposing violators of international law. While Pakistan will be willing to keep open a dialog with the USSR, Pakistan will not legitimize the Soviet invasion of a neighboring Islamic country by recognizing the Karmal regime. FM Shahi tells his audience that "the Soviet Union has assured us that 'We pose no danger to you.' We have to take the Soviet Union at her word . . . This has been stated by President Brezhnev a number of times that we should not take into account this possibility. Any other attack, well, this is precisely the reason why we want to get the arms quickly [from the US]. We should be able to defend ourselves against an attack from any quarter." At the end of his presentation, FM Shahi rephrases the statement, "I have told you that we would put aside the possibility of a massive Soviet military attack. For other attacks we should strengthen our defense capability and when our adversaries know that it will not be a walkover, that will constitute an effective deterrent."	MP	Pakistan Affairs (Wash, DC) 16 Jul 81	0536
				0536B
				0536C
				0536D

## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/01/81	INDIA/PRC/USSR. Press release by CPI leader Rajeswara Rao says the motive behind Chinese FM Huang Hua's recent sojourn to New Delhi was "to keep the border problem pending as a dagger pointed toward India for the purpose of blackmail." While CPI endorses the eventual normalization of relations with China, the statement is careful to point out that such a rapprochement should not be made "at the cost of our progressive foreign policy of peace, anti-imperialism and friendship with the Soviet Union, Vietnam and other Socialist countries and peace-loving developing nations." The statement opines that "despite all the good words and pleasant exchanges, Mr. Huang's talks in the capital had not produced any tangible results." CPI warns against any "diabolical moves of the Washington-Beijing-Islamabad axis" which may be prejudicial to India's security interests.	P	JPRS/S&EA No. 78631 29 Jul 81	0545
				0545B
				0545C
07/02/81	SINGAPORE/SRV/USSR. Singaporean FM S. Dhanabalan in a news interview, expresses anxiety about the growing Russian military presence in Southeast Asia. He says "The Soviet presence is of great concern to us. They have sailed an aircraft carrier into the Gulf of Thailand; there have been spy planes in the area; they watch US ship movements out of Subic Bay in the Philippines." He also notes pragmatically that "However anti-Communist a country might be, it has got to be realistic. If the Soviet Union is going to be the dominant presence in this area, that fact must be recognized. But countries shouldn't be forced to come to terms with the Soviet Union." Turning to Vietnam, the foreign minister accuses Hanoi of nursing "some age-old dream of dominating Indochina." On the matter of Sino-Soviet competition in the region, he says "The Vietnamese sought Soviet assistance and the Soviets extracted a price--pitting Vietnam against China. Vietnamese officials ... have paid a very heavy price for their own 'independence.' Sometime they will realize it was stupid of them to get involved between Russia and China."	MP	Asian Defence Journal (Kuala Lumpur) Jul 81	0106
				0106B
				0106C
07/02/81	JAPAN/PRC/USSR. The Korea Herald publishes an AFP report concerning the formal announcement of the Japan Communist Party's most recent party platform in which both the USSR and PRC are criticized. The platform, announced by JCP Chairman Kenji Miyamoto at a press conference in Tokyo, denounces Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan as a "social imperialist error." The JCP platform also says that the PRC was wrong to invade Vietnam in 1979 and says further that current PRC foreign policy is wrong for siding with American "imperialism."	P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 2 Jul 81	0131
				0131B
07/02/81	INDIA/USSR. USSR has agreed to help India build a large coal-washing plant at the Jharia coalfield in Bihar State. The plant will be constructed by 1985 and on completion will be able to wash two to three million metric tons of coking coal per year. The Soviets reportedly have also accepted a request to develop a major coking coal mine at Jharia.	ES	Mining Journal (London) 10 Jul 81	0142

# SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/02/81	INDONESIA/PRC. Indonesian Vice President Adam Malik announces to newsmen that Jakarta will consider normalizing its relations with China after the 1982 general elections in Indonesia.	P	Bangladesh Observer (Dacca) 4 Jul 81	0697
07/03/81	JAPAN/PRC. China orders 20,000 metric tons of cold-rolled steel sheet from major Japanese steelmakers for shipment in the July-September 1981 period. This brings the total amount of general carbon steel product ordered by Beijing from Japanese sources to close to 610,000 tons for the third quarter of this year. Of this total, 423,000 tons is cold-rolled sheet in coil and cut. The balance comprises 64,000 tons of hot-rolled sheet in coil and cut, 53,000 tons of electrolytic tinplate, 33,000 tons of galvanized sheet, 26,000 tons of wire rod, 7,000 tons of plate, 1,000 tons of carbon steel for machine building.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 22 Jul 81	0061
07/03/81	INDIA/PRC/USSR. Pravda (Moscow), commenting on the recent visit by PRC Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Hua to New Delhi, says that although Indira Gandhi's "firmness" forced Huang Hua to agree to hold talks on border disputes between the two countries, it would be "unrealistic and premature" to expect the PRC to honor this commitment. Pravda suggests that Huang Hua's visit to India was conducted for "reconnaissance purposes" only and is part of foreign policy actions by both the PRC and the US aimed at encircling and "pressuring" India.	P	FBIS (USSR) 8 Jul 81	0183
07/03/81	SRV/USSR. A plan for cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and the SRV for the 1981-85 period is signed in Moscow. The plan calls for cooperation in the fields of culture, science, higher education, publishing, television broadcasting, and radio broadcasting.	CS	FBIS (USSR) 9 Jul 81	0185
07/03/81	DPRK/USSR. Novoye Vremya (Moscow) says that DPRK scientists are involved in nuclear research in the Soviet Union. The Soviet publication says that "DPRK scientists are taking part in the work of the Dubna Joint Institute for Nuclear Research." No further information is provided in the article concerning nuclear cooperation between the two countries.	S	FBIS (USSR) 15 Jul 81	0189
07/03/81	DPRK/USSR. Novoye Vremya (Moscow) publishes an article entitled "Good Neighborness and Cooperation" in which it details some of the major facets of economic and scientific cooperation between the two countries. Novoye Vremya says that bilateral trade last year totaled R572.1 million; that the Soviet Union is presently participating in 10 projects in the DPRK which will help to increase the DPRK's production capabilities for electricity, steel, rolled metals and aluminum; and that the Soviet Union has provided the DPRK with about 2,800 sets of technical documentation, samples of industrial articles and agricultural products, and various standards which have been used for the creation of the DPRK's own "national standardization service." The DPRK has provided the Soviet Union with technical documentation on the	ES	FBIS (USSR) 15 Jul 81	0190
				0190B

## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/03/81	production of iron coke and polyvinyl alcohol, and documentation on the cultivation of agricultural crops and medicinal plants.			0190C
07/03/81	SRV/PRC. The Vietnam Commission for Investigation of Chinese Expansionists and Hegemonists' War Crimes issues a report for the second quarter of 1981. The communique mentions 17 Chinese border crossing incursions and 106 attacks by artillery and rockets.	M	FBIS (AP) 6 Jul 81	0309
07/03/81	JAPAN/PRC. Japan, the United States, and the main West European countries reach general agreement to liberalize the export of all strategic goods except arms to China.	E	FBIS (AP) 7 Jul 81	0311
07/04/81	DPRK/USSR. The USSR dispatches the last of five Soviet-built boilers for installation in the North Korean thermal power station at Chongjin. This is the fourth thermal power station built in the DPRK with Soviet assistance and has an output of 150,000 kW. The station will provide power to the Chongjin area, including the Kimchaek steel works. In the last 10 years, the Soviets also have provided assistance in constructing the Pyongyang central power station, the Pukchang thermal power station and the Unggi thermal power station. The Pukchang plant has now reached a capacity of 1.2 million kW and presently is being expanded. When the expansion is completed, its output will increase by 400,000 kW, bringing the total capacity to 1.6 million kW. Equipment for the Pukchang project is being built in Leningrad.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 22 Jul 81	0062
07/04/81	JAPAN/USSR. Kyodo (Tokyo) reports that the Soviet Union will conduct a firing drill in waters northwest of Etorofu Island from 7-12 July.	P	FBIS (AP) 6 Jul 81	0301
07/04/81	JAPAN/USSR. The Japanese Embassy in Moscow files a protest with the Soviet Foreign Ministry against the 5-day Soviet firing drill to begin on 7 July in waters northwest of Etorofu Island.	P	FBIS (AP) 6 Jul 81	0302
07/04/81	JAPAN/USSR. Kyodo (Tokyo) reports that prospects are gloomy for the resumption of Japanese giant seaweed operations around Kaigara-jima, one of the northern islands claimed by Japan, because the Soviet side is not willing to change its position over the Northern Territories. The Soviet side has been insisting that Japanese fishermen carry licenses issued by Soviet authorities while gathering seaweed, and that the Soviet Government be allowed to exercise jurisdiction over them.	E	FBIS (AP) 6 Jul 81	0303
07/04/81	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese Government sources state that PM Suzuki might postpone his official tour of the northernmost island of Hokkaido to inspect the Soviet-held Northern Territories because of the growing antagonistic feeling against his government by local residents in eastern Hokkaido. The possibility of Suzuki putting off his tour is mounting steadily because the government is opposed to a draft agreement worked out by a fisheries association in Hokkaido and the Soviet authorities to permit Japanese fishermen to harvest edible seaweed around Kaigara-jima in the Habomai island group claimed by Japan.	P	FBIS (AP) 6 Jul 81	0305
				0305B

## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/04/81	JAPAN/USSR. A Nippon Steel executive states that Japan's Big Four steel pipe mills have decided to send an executive to Moscow to break the deadlock over the terms of supply for 750,000 metric tons of large-diameter steel pipes.	E	FBIS (AP) 6 Jul 81	0306
07/04/81	JAPAN/USSR. The Soviet Union notifies Japan of its intention to scrap the negotiations for the \$15 billion West Siberia-Europe natural gas pipeline project.	E	FBIS (AP) 6 Jul 81	0307
07/04/81	SRV/PRC. Informed sources in Hanoi report rising tensions on the Sino-Vietnamese border because of growing Chinese military deployments in the area.	M	FBIS (AP) 6 Jul 81	0308
07/04/81	ROK/USSR. Kim U-kun, Vice Chairman of the Korean Traders Association, returns from the Soviet Union where he attended the 12th general meeting of the World Trade Center Association and proposed that the Soviet Union begin direct trade with South Korea.	E	FBIS (AP) 8 Jul 81	0313
07/04/81	JAPAN/USSR. An Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo) editorial mentions that the US has launched a vigorous offensive to make Japan carry out a drastic expansion of its defense capability. The newspaper reports that Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa said in a press conference on 1 July that the requests were impossible to meet. The paper expresses its surprise at the hawkish stand of the Reagan administration and asserts that Japan's Foreign Ministry does not go along with the US military's belief that the Soviet Union has the ability to simultaneously operate on three fronts--Europe, the Middle East, and Asia--and that North Korea and the Soviet Union jointly pose a threat in Southeast Asia.	P	FBIS (AP) 10 Jul 81	0314
07/04/81	JAPAN/USSR. The Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party sends a letter to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union criticizing the USSR for openly supporting factional groups in Poland and appealing to the Soviets to not intervene in Poland in any way.	P	FBIS (AP) 10 Jul 81	0316
07/05/81	SRV/USSR. A 220-kilovolt powerline from Ha Dong to Hoa Binh, west of Hanoi, is placed in service. The project, built with Soviet equipment and material according to a Soviet design, is supplying electricity for the construction of a hydroelectric plant at Hoa Binh on the Da (Black) River.	ES	SWB (Reading, UK) 22 Jul 81	0063
07/05/81	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese FM Sonoda stresses that no gap exists between Japan and the US in respect to the Soviet Union.	P	FBIS (AP) 7 Jul 81	0310
07/06/81	ASEAN/SRV/PRC. AFP reports from Beijing that China's stand at the conference on Kampuchea will differ from ASEAN's. China disagrees with ASEAN proposals for negotiations with Vietnam; for disarming all armed forces in Kampuchea as soon as Vietnamese troops withdraw; and for a UN-supervised provisional government until free elections can be held.	P	FBIS (China) 8 Jul 81	0007



## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/06/81	PAKISTAN/PRC. According to an official trade assessment from Islamabad, China imported Pakistani goods worth more than \$320 million during the period July 1980 to March 1981. This amounted to almost 15 percent of Pakistan's total exports for the period cited as opposed to 6.4 percent for the corresponding 9-month period in 1979-80.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 22 Jul 81	0064
07/06/81	DPK/USSR. A public meeting is held in Moscow to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the USSR and the DPRK. The Chairman of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, Nikolay Tarasov, addresses the meeting and says that "friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between our countries constitute a major factor of peace and stability in Asia." DPRK Ambassador to the USSR, Kwon Hui-kyong, also addresses the meeting. Kwon expresses his gratitude to the Soviet people for their solidarity with the DPRK on the issues of the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and the peaceful democratic reunification of the country.	P	FBIS (USSR) 8 Jul 81	0184
07/06/81	DPK/USSR. Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta (Moscow) discusses DPRK-USSR trade in 1980 and USSR technical assistance to the DPRK. In 1980 the USSR exported goods valued at R287.9 million to North Korea including petroleum, petroleum products, coal, coke, ferroalloys, tires and cotton. The USSR imported from the DPRK goods valued at R284.2 million including metal cutting tools, rolled ferrous metals, nonmetalliferous minerals, vegetables, fruits and consumer goods. Currently the USSR is assisting the DPRK in the construction or expansion of 10 projects including an aluminum plant in Pukchang, an ammonia plant in Aoji, expansion of the Pukchang Power Station, expansion of the Kim Chak Metallurgical Plant, and the construction of a microelectric motor plant at an undisclosed location. According to Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta the assistance provided by Soviet specialists was instrumental in completing the Pyongyang Automobile Battery Plant before last October's Sixth Korean Workers Party Congress.	ES	FBIS (USSR) 17 Jul 81	0195
07/06/81	JAPAN/USSR. Japan's Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa and Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda state that the Hokkaido Fisheries Association will reject a draft agreement with the Soviet Union on seaweed gathering in waters around a Russian-held islet off Hokkaido, which it is feared could be regarded as Japanese recognition of Soviet sovereignty over the area.	E	FBIS (AP) 6 Jul 81	0304
07/06/81	JAPAN/PRC. Japanese FM Sonoda tells Chinese Ambassador Fu Hao of his intention to bring an early solution to the question of Japan's financial cooperation in plant construction in China.	E	FBIS (AP) 7 Jul 81	0312
07/06/81	INDIA/USSR. A team of Indian aircraft experts is in the final stages of evaluating the Soviet Ilyushin (IL-76) as a possible replacement for the Indian Air Force's main transport fleet, the two squadrons of Antonov-12s (An-12) based at Chandigarh. The An-12s will require replacement beginning around mid-1982.	MP	Indian Express (Bombay) 8 Jul 81	0002

## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/07/81	ASEAN/SRV/PRC/USSR. Xinhua (Beijing) interprets the forthcoming conference on Kampuchea as a defeat for the USSR and SRV, which have opposed it, proposing instead a regional conference of Southeast Asian states. The commentary repeats China's position that all SRV troops must be withdrawn before any political solution is possible.	P	FBIS (China) 8 Jul 81	0008
07/07/81	JAPAN/USSR. Four Japanese fishing boats reported to be missing in the Bering Sea are suspected of having been apprehended by Russian patrol boats when they accidentally entered the Soviet 200-mile maritime zone of exclusive economic exploitation.	PE	Japan Times (Tokyo) 9 Jul 81	0040
07/07/81	DPRK/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) publishes an article entitled "Traditions and Innovations" in which it discusses the development of relations between North Korea and the Soviet Union. At one point the article talks about a "spiritual rapprochement" and "better mutual understanding." The entire sentence reads: "Our peoples' spiritual rapprochement and better mutual understanding are promoted by the new traditional cultural cooperation, which is developing on a planned basis."	CP	FBIS (USSR) 15 Jul 81	0188
07/07/81	JAPAN/USSR. The Soviet Union urges Japan to decide its attitude toward the Yamburg gas pipeline project at an early time.	E	FBIS (AP) 10 Jul 81	0315
07/07/81	MAL/USSR. Malaysia's opposition Democratic Action Party (DAP) calls on the Malaysian Government to be especially vigilant against Soviet KGB activities in the top ranks of government in Malaysia.	P	FBIS (AP) 7 Aug 81	0363
07/07/81	INDIA/USSR. The Soviet Ilyushin (IL)-76 aircraft is reported to be in the final stages of consideration by the IAF to replace its main transport force, the two turboprop Antonov An-12 squadrons based in Chandigarh. Defense experts project that by 1982 the aging Antonovs will need to be progressively replaced. Signs of metal fatigue and wing spar cracks have been detected in the aircraft. The newer AN-12s, however, could still be kept serviceable for "a few more years" by replacing their engines with the new ones that will come with the two-engine AN-32s which the IAF is buying from the Soviet Union to replace its Dakotas, Fairchild Packets and Caribous, constituting its medium-haul fleet. The older AN-12s are already being sold as scrap.	M	Indian Express (Bombay) 8 Jul 81	0547
07/08/81	INDIA/PAKISTAN/PRC. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) comments on Chinese leaders' recent visits to Pakistan and India, pointing out that the countries of South Asia are China's close neighbors, also belong to the Third World, and are threatened by the USSR. The Sino-Indian border issue is a problem left over by history and can be settled in a fair and reasonable way, provided the two governments are sincere and have a spirit of mutual understanding and accommodation. The friendly hospitality shown to Chinese FM Huang Hua in India is a good sign.	P	FBIS (China) 9 Jul 81	0009
				0009B

## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/08/81	JAPAN/USSR. USSR complains to the GOJ Fishery Agency that 27 Japanese fishing boats were found catching salmon in a prohibited area of a Russian fishing zone off Kamchatka Peninsula. According to the Soviet protest, the illegal Japanese fishing activities caused damages of yen 2.3 billion (\$10.7 million) to the USSR.	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 9 Jul 81	0041
07/08/81	PAKISTAN/PRC. Pakistan's state-owned National Tanker Co. signs a contract with China Ocean Shipping Co. of Beijing for transportation of crude oil to Pakistani oil refineries. The first shipments under the new arrangements will arrive in Karachi during the first week of August.	E	Washington Star 9 Jul 81	0164
07/08/81	LAOS/PRC/USSR. In a dispatch from Vientiane attributed to correspondent Yu. Yershov and published in Trud (Moscow) with the title "Laos Reportage: Masters of their Own Destiny" Yershov discusses an interview with secretary of the LPRP Central Committee Sali Vongkhamso. Vongkhamso expressed "gratitude towards the Soviet friends who are helping us to restore and build such important construction projects as Highway 9 and the oil pipeline which connects our country with Vietnam's seaports." Vongkhamso also said that the USSR "gave us great assistance in formulating this 5-year plan of economic and social development." In the same article Yershov criticizes the PRC for "training saboteurs" and sending them into Laos "with the aim of destabilizing the country's internal situation, sowing mistrust of the government among the national minorities and undermining the Laotians' efforts at building a new life."	EP	FBIS (USSR) 28 Jul 81	0217
07/08/81	SRV/PRC. VNA reports that from 26 June to 5 July, "Chinese authorities continued to send their troops to conduct armed provocations in Sino-Vietnamese border areas."	M	FBIS (AP) 10 Jul 81	0319
07/08/81	INDIA/PRC. Anticipating improved trade relations with China, the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade publishes a two-volume study recommending the formation of a joint commission to oversee expanded trade links. The report urges payment arrangements which are similar to those entered into by India with other centrally planned economies, most notably the Soviet Union. To minimize the pressure on foreign exchange reserves, the report urges a system of trade and barter conducted through the rupee and the renminbi.	E	The Statesman (Calcutta) 9 Jul 81	0549
07/08/81	SRV/USSR. Vietnam and the USSR sign a protocol to coordinate their economic plans for the period 1981-85.	E	Le Monde (Paris) 13 Jul 81	0042
07/08/81	DPRK/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Korean to North Korea says that a delegation from the Korean Workers Party's North Hamgyong Provincial Committee, led by Yi Kil-ho, secretary of the North Hamgyong Party, recently toured Primorsky Krai in the Soviet Union. At a meeting in Nakhodka the secretary of the Primorsky Kraikom in the Soviet Union, Comrade Safronov, praised cooperation between the people	EP	FBIS (USSR) 10 Jul 81	0186

# SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	of Primorskiy Kraykom and North Hamgyong Province and said further that "firm contacts have been maintained between the workers at the enterprises in the border areas, between commercial groups and between the functionaries working at trade and public health organizations. For a long time, joint tasks have been shared by the stevedores of Nakhodka and Vladivostok harbors and Najin harbor in cargo transportation and handling." The Korean delegation also visited "enterprises and construction sites" in Vladivostok, Ussuriysk, Khasanskiy Rayon, and other cities in Primorskiy Kraykom.			Ø186B
07/09/81	INDIA/PRC/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) publishes an article entitled "Beijing's Smokescreen" in which it cites a number of Indian publications that document the PRC's provocations on the Sino-Indian border. Amrita Bazar Patrika (Calcutta) is noted as saying that the frequency of provocations by "pro-Beijing separatists" are increasing in Manipur, Tripura and the Union Territory of Mizoram. According to Hindustan Times (New Delhi) the latest maps published in Beijing "distort virtually all sectors of the border with India and show the state of Sikkim as an "independent country". Finally, Izvestiya (Moscow) uses the following quote taken from India's Press Asia International [as reported]: "The Chinese leaders are just a screen covering their true intentions, which are essentially to expand spheres of military influence and to outposts patterned on China's existing military bases on the Indian territory it is occupying in the Himalayas."	MP	FBIS (USSR) 17 Jul 81	Ø194
07/09/81	JAPAN/PRC. The Export-Import Bank of Japan signs an agreement with China's foreign exchange bank, the Bank of China, to extend seven united loans totaling yen 42 billion (\$180 million).	E	FBIS (AP) 15 Jul 81	Ø328
07/10/81	INDIA/PRC. The authoritative Chinese newspaper, People's Daily, expresses the view that the Sino-Indian border problem could be settled "in a fair and reasonable way provided the two governments are sincere in holding negotiations and are imbued with mutual understanding and accommodation in a forward-looking spirit." The article emphasizes the efforts being made by China to promote friendly relations with the nations of South Asia as demonstrated by the trips of Chinese leaders to the region. The article notes that these official visits show that China and the countries of South Asia "share much similar views . . . for safeguarding peace and security."	P	Hindu (Madras) 11 Jul 81	Ø003
07/10/81	SRV/PRC. China declares that Vietnam's refusal to attend the forthcoming United Nations conference on Cambodia supports Beijing's view that the 200,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia will have to be driven out by force. The government commentary distributed by NCNA accuses Vietnam of serving as a proxy for Soviet expansionism in Southeast Asia. The article also charges that Moscow's and Hanoi's long-range goals for expansion prevent either power from agreeing to any arrangements to ensure tranquillity in Southeast Asia.	MP	New York Times 12 Jul 81	Ø004
				Ø004B

# SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/10/81	DPRK/PRC. The 20th anniversary of the Sino-Korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance is marked by a message of greetings sent to Korean party and state leaders by Hu Yaobang, Chairman of the Central Committee of the CCP, and Zhao Ziyang, China's PM. Receptions are held in Beijing and Pyongyang to mark the anniversary.	P	FBIS (China) 10 Jul 81	0010
07/10/81	SRV/USSR. VNA (Hanoi) reports that the SRV and USSR yesterday signed the "minutes on the talks on national economic planning coordination between the two countries for 1981-85." Agreement has been reached on the main orientation of economic coordination during this period and, in some fields, for a longer time. The President of the SRV State Planning Committee, Nguyen Lam, and the President of the USSR State Planning Commission, N. K. Baybakov, signed for their respective countries.	E	FBIS (USSR) 16 Jul 81	0193
07/10/81	ROK/PRC/USSR. TASS (Moscow) cites an unidentified Pravda (Moscow) article written by Boris Barakhta concerning the PRC's relationship with the ROK. The Pravda article cited "foreign press reports" [no further identification] which have said that "an emissary of China's leadership visited South Korea last year incognito. He continued secret negotiations on economic and, possibly, political cooperation." The Pravda article also cited "the opinion of industrial circles" which reportedly indicates trade between the ROK and PRC this year will be around \$1 billion.	EP	FBIS (USSR) 21 Jul 81	0202
07/10/81	JAPAN/USSR. The Japanese Government at a regular cabinet meeting affirms that it completely shares the assessment of Soviet military buildup with the US and decides to make maximum efforts to improve Japan's defense capabilities.	MP	FBIS (AP) 10 Jul 81	0317
07/10/81	JAPAN/USSR. Negotiations between Japan's Big Four steel mills and the Soviet Union over the terms of the credit needed to purchase 750,000 tons of large-diameter steel pipes for pipelines, underway in Moscow, break down. The Japanese mills' new compromise proposal, the terms of which are unknown, failed to win the agreement of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade.	E	FBIS (AP) 10 Jul 81	0318
07/10/81	JAPAN/USSR. The Soviet Union agrees to buy 750,000 metric tons of large-diameter steel pipes for pipelines from Japan for shipment between August and spring, 1982.	E	FBIS (AP) 13 Jul 81	0321
07/11/81	SINGAPORE/SRV/PRC. Singaporean Deputy PM for Foreign Affairs S. Rajaratnam declares in an interview that Vietnam poses a greater threat to the region than China because of Hanoi's military presence in Cambodia. Rajaratnam notes that China has no troops on foreign soil while Vietnam has 200,000 soldiers in Cambodia. He adds that the international conference opening tomorrow in New York affords Hanoi the best	MP	Times of India (Bombay) 13 Jul 81	0005

# SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
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	chance of finding a political solution in Cambodia and warns that re- jection by Vietnam of any proposed peace plan will mean a return to an armed struggle and the possibility of a military victory by the Beijing-supported Khmer Rouge.			0005B
07/11/81	ASEAN/SRV/PRC. Commenting on the conference on Kampuchea, Renmin Ri- bao (Beijing) asserts that it is unrealistic to think that the Viet- namese authorities will obey the UN General Assembly and withdraw SRV troops from Kampuchea without any or only slight pressure. Rather, all peace-loving countries should "vigorously support the armed forces of the various Kampuchean patriotic factions," and they should maintain powerful political, economic and diplomatic pressure on Vietnam so as to force it to withdraw its aggressor troops from Kampuchea.	P	FBIS (China) 13 Jul 81	0011
07/11/81	ASEAN/SRV/PRC. Xinhua (Beijing) discusses the situation in Southeast Asia, denying that China seeks a Kampuchean state under Chinese influence. Like other developing countries, China seeks a peaceful international environment, where small and weak countries are not bullied by foreign powers. It concludes that Moscow and Hanoi pin their hopes on sowing dissension between China and ASEAN countries.	P	FBIS (China) 13 Jul 81	0012
07/11/81	DPRK/PRC. RENMIN RIBAO (Beijing) editorial on the 20th anniversary of the Sino-Korean treaty of friendship hails 20 years of "militant friendship, cemented with blood in the mutual struggle against impe- rialism" between the Chinese and the Korean peoples. It praises the Korean people for following the revolutionary line of independence, self-support, and self reliance, and endorses DPRK President Kim Il-sung's proposals for the reunification of Korea.	P	FBIS (China) 14 Jul 81	0013
07/11/81	SINGAPORE/PRC/USSR. A Soviet broadcast to Southeast Asia in Mandarin accuses PRC leaders of circumventing a promise made to Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew to shut down radio broadcasts of the Voice of the Malayan Revolution by merely changing the name of the broadcasts to the Voice of Malayan Democracy. According to the Soviets the name change occurred on 1 July.	P	FBIS (USSR) 13 Jul 81	0187
07/11/81	SRV/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) discusses some aspects of the USSR-SRV protocol on the coordination of state plans for the period 1981-85. The protocol covers Soviet technical assistance to the SRV in the fields of fuel, energy, and transportation. The USSR plans to increase deliveries to the SRV of machinery, equipment, and raw materials. The SRV will send forestry products, agricultural products, and light industrial products to the USSR.	ES	FBIS (USSR) 17 Jul 81	0196
07/11/81	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. An agreement is signed in Phnom Penh between the USSR and the PRK calling for the setting up of a system that would facilitate trade between the two countries.	E	FBIS (AP) 14 Jul 81	0324
				0196B



## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/11/81	JAPAN/PRC. The Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade inaugurates a subcommittee specifically designed to promote bilateral cooperation between smaller Japanese and Chinese enterprises. Tentatively named the Smaller Enterprise Special Subcommittee, it consists of 17 members, all business representatives in the Osaka area.	E	FBIS (AP) 17 Jul 81	0332
07/11/81	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC/USSR. NCNA declares that Indochina is becoming the "forward position of Soviet expansion in Southeast Asia" and denounces Hanoi and Moscow for boycotting the forthcoming international conference on Kampuchea. The official news agency notes that Soviet policy in Southeast Asia is closely linked to Moscow's intervention in Afghanistan aimed at forcing a corridor to the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. The article adds that "the Kampuchean problem is definitely not a regional issue but an integral part of the Soviet strategy for hegemony."	P	Bangladesh Observer (Dacca) 12 Jul 81	0698
07/12/81	CAMBODIA/SRV/USSR. The USSR denounces the international conference on Cambodia, opening in New York, labeling it an "encroachment on state sovereignty." A commentary in Pravda states that Washington, Beijing, and an "emigrant rabble" from Cambodia are responsible for the conference and that their intent is the involvement of the nations of Southeast Asia "in the orbit of hostile actions against the countries of Indochina."	P	Times of India (Bombay) 13 Jul 81	0006
07/12/81	SRV/USSR/PRC. Xinhua (Beijing) discussing what must be done to bring about the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, says it is imperative to give material and moral support to the patriotic Kampuchean forces. The USSR and SRV will never withdraw voluntarily from the countries they have occupied unless they suffer from the fierce resistance of the people of those countries. The world community must continue to exert pressure on Vietnam. The USSR's prudent and hesitant attitude toward Poland is cited as evidence of the use of international pressure. The international community must refuse to "give Vietnam an economic shot in the arm." Without foreign support for its wretched economy, the SRV cannot but go to the negotiation table.	P	FBIS (China) 14 Jul 81	0014
07/12/81	ASEAN/PRC. AFP reports from Beijing that China and Singapore are about to establish commercial representative offices. They have no diplomatic ties, but their trade relations have developed greatly in the past few years. With the opening of Singapore's trade office in Beijing, Indonesia will be the only ASEAN member with no formal ties with China.	P	FBIS (China) 22 Jul 81	0015
07/12/81	DPK/USSR. North Korea signs a trade agreement covering the mutual delivery of commodities and payments with the USSR for the period 1981 to 1985.	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 14 Jul 81	0043



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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/12/81	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. USSR derides the forthcoming international conference on Kampuchea, depicting the meeting as a conspiracy against Phnom Penh by the US and China. A Pravda commentary says the conference is a "violation of state sovereignty and an encroachment on one of the basic principles of contemporary international relations."	P	Guardian (Manchester) 13 Jul 81	0044
07/12/81	ASEAN/KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. Pravda comments on the forthcoming UN conference on Kampuchea saying that "only the odd African and Latin American countries and a very few states of the NAM will be represented" and that there is a "preponderance of countries" which will use the meeting for carrying out their "hegemonistic policies" for "provocational ends." The article says that public opinion in South-east Asia does not favor this "anti-kampuchean farce being organized by Washington and Beijing." It asserts that there is a "realistic and acceptable basis for settling the problems that exist over Indochina" and that this solution is embodied in the statement of the Vietnamese, Laotian and Kampuchean FMs meeting in June in Phnom Penh. During this meeting, the countries of Indochina affirmed their willingness to sign nonaggression treaties with China and to meet with ASEAN states to settle "all controversial issues" and insure "peace, stability, and friendship in Southeast Asia."	P	CDSP (Columbus, OH) 12 Aug 81	0135
17/12/81	PAKISTAN/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) says that seven terrorists captured in Kabul are associated with a counterrevolutionary organization led by B. Rabani and based in Peshawar, Pakistan. According to Pravda the terrorists, at the time of their capture, had in their possession powerful chemical weapons. No further description of the weapons is provided. Additionally, Pravda claims that the terrorists admitted to being trained by American and Chinese [military] officers in Pakistan.	M	FBIS (USSR) 15 Jul 81	0192
07/12/81	INDIA/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) reports that an Indian delegation led by the Indian Minister of Law P. Shiv Shankar is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Ministry of Justice to study the organization and functions of Soviet courts. The Indian delegation includes two members of the Indian Parliament, H. L. Bhagat and D. Pullaiah. The Indian delegation has had meetings with USSR Justice Minister V. I. Terebilov, USSR Prosecutor General A. M. Rekunkov, the first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Court, S. I. Gusev, and other leading workers of law protection organizations and Soviet "jurist-scientists."	P	FBIS (USSR) 23 Jul 81	0206
07/13/81	ASEAN/SRV/PRC. The PRC Foreign Ministry publishes a memorandum on Sino-Vietnamese relations, which sets forth China's conditions for normalizing relations. SRV proposals for bilateral talks, a non-aggression treaty, and peaceful coexistence are dismissed as insincere tricks. Relations can be normalized only when the SRV leaders abandon their policy of seeking regional hegemony, cease to	P	FBIS (China) 14 Jul 81	0016

## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/13/81	serve as a tool and forward base for the Soviet southward drive; withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea and Laos; stop their raids and threats against Thailand; halt their armed provocations against China; and respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their neighbors.			0016B
07/13/81	ASEAN/KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC/USSR. An international conference opens in New York under UN auspices to consider the situation in Kampuchea. The meeting has two objectives: negotiated withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and the setting in motion of procedures to hold a general election under UN auspices in the latter country. The USSR and Vietnam have announced that they will not attend the conference. China, in an opening gambit, blocks the conference sponsors, the ASEAN nations, from extending a pro-forma invitation to the Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh. The US and other nations had held out a forlorn hope that, although such an invitation would not have been accepted, it would have demonstrated an ASEAN and US inclination to discuss the Kampuchean issue with Hanoi rather than simply trade inflammatory rhetoric on the subject.	P	NYT 14 Jul 81; Kompas (Jakarta) 5 Jun 81	0045
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07/13/81	MALAYSIA/USSR. GOM security officials detain Mohamad Ghouse, a close aide to PM-designate Mahathir Mohammad, on suspicion of espionage for the USSR. At the same time, the GOM expels three Russian diplomats from the Soviet Embassy in Kuala Lumpur, charging that they are agents of the KGB, the Soviet intelligence agency. The three diplomats are identified as Vladimir Romanov, a second secretary who recruited Ghouse; G.I. Stepanov, a first secretary, and Z.L. Khamidulin, an economic counselor of the embassy.	P	FEER (Hong Kong) 17 Jul 81; NYT 14 Jul 81	0046
07/13/81	JAPAN/PRC. Japanese oil industry sources announce that China has agreed to lower the price of its crude for delivery to Japan from the present \$36.5 a barrel to \$34.9 a barrel, effective from July to September of this year. Beijing previously ordered a reduction in March 1981. The reason for the two price cuts in one year is believed to be the current supply glut of crude oil on the world market.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 22 Jul 81; FBIS (AP) 17 Jul 81	0065
07/13/81	THAILAND/PRC. Admiral Samut Sahanawin, Commander in Chief of the Royal Thai Navy, arrives in Beijing at the invitation of Ye Fei, Commander of the PLA Navy. Admiral Samut meets China's Defense Minister Geng Biao, and at a banquet is assured by Ye Fei that the Chinese people will always remain reliable friends of the Thai people in their struggle against foreign invasion.	P	FBIS (China) 16 Jul 81	0161
07/13/81	ASEAN/PRC. Antara (Jakarta) reports that the permanent representatives of ASEAN countries at the UN have worked out a revised draft declaration and resolution to be submitted to the UN conference on Kampuchea in an effort to find an overall political settlement for the Kampuchean crisis. The draft, which is said to be moderate without condemning any party, is, however, opposed by China. The Chinese have	P	FBIS (AP) 13 Jul 81	0320

## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	taken issue with two points--the disarmament of all conflicting parties in Kampuchea, and the setting up of a provisional government pending a general election.			0320B
07/13/81	JAPAN/SRV/PRC/USSR. Japanese FM Sunao Sonoda strongly appeals to Vietnam to study the results of the UN conference on Kampuchea and take part in negotiations aimed at peaceful solution of the Kampuchean problem. He makes the appeal in a speech delivered at the first day session of the international conference.	P	FBIS (AP) 14 Jul 81	0322
07/13/81	DPRK/USSR. A Soviet delegation of party workers headed by V.K. Kiselev, Deputy Head of the Department of Light and Food Industries of the Party Central Committee, arrives in Pyongyang on an official visit.	P	FBIS (AP) 14 Jul 81	0323
07/13/81	SRV/USSR. "The Daily Telegraph" (London) reports that Soviet Technicians are making final adjustments to a huge new electronic intelligence-gathering facility that the USSR has constructed in Vietnam. The purpose of the complex reportedly is to spy on US Air Force and naval operations in the Southeast Asian region and beyond. The new Russian installation is located at Cam Ranh Bay.	M	FBIS (AP) 14 Jul 81	0325
07/13/81	MALAYSIA/USSR. Three Soviet Embassy officials expelled by the Malaysian Government for espionage activities depart Kuala Lumpur for Moscow.	P	FBIS (AP) 14 Jul 81	0326
07/14/81	ASEAN/SRV/PRC. At the international conference on Kampuchea at the UN, China's acting FM Han Nianlong proposes that the conference call on Vietnam to withdraw its troops within 6 months. After this it is up to the people of Kampuchea to decide their own fate through free elections under UN supervision. International guarantees of Kampuchea's independence, neutral, and nonaligned status should be provided. He concludes by reaffirming that China has no intention of seeking a client state in Kampuchea or any sphere of influence anywhere in the world.	P	FBIS (China) 14 Jul 81	0018
07/14/81	INDIA/USSR. Times of India (Bombay) reports that India and the USSR are establishing a communications link between Delhi and Moscow. The link will become operational in September 1981. The Indian terminal will be at Charar-e-Sharif, about 23 km west of Srinagar (Kashmir). The Russian terminal will be at Dushanbe (Tadzhik SSR). Existing telecommunication links between the two countries consist of a high-frequency radio link between Delhi and Moscow, supplemented by satellite circuits via London and Paris. A direct satellite link was recently established between the Russian and Indian capitals but this has not proved sufficient to meet traffic requirements.	S	Times of India (Bombay) 15 Jul 81	0047
07/14/81	JAPAN/USSR. TASS (Moscow) reports that four Japanese steel companies have reached agreement with the Soviet foreign trade association Promsyrveimport to supply the Soviet Union with large-bore steel tubes. According to the agreement, Nippon Steel, Nippon Kokan, Sumitomo Metal, and Kawasaki Steel will export a total of 750,000 tons of the large-bore steel tubes to the Soviet Union between August 1981	E	FBIS (USSR) 15 Jul 81	0047B

## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	and March 1982.			0191B
07/14/81	SRV/USSR. Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Chairman of the USSR Gosstroy, I. T. Novikov meets with SRV Vice Premier and the Chairman of the SRV State Commission for Capital Construction, Huynh Tan Phat. Huynh Tan Phat is in Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Government. The two leaders discuss further developing scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the SRV in the sphere of capital construction.	PS	FBIS (USSR) 22 Jul 81	0205
07/14/81	DPRK/USSR. The agreement recently signed in Pyongyang between North Korea and the USSR provides for the mutual supply of goods and payments for the period 1981-85. During this 5-year period, the volume of trade turnover is to grow by more than 40 percent in comparison with the preceding period. The USSR will supply oil, oil products, coal, coke, ferrous alloys and various machinery and equipment. North Korea will supply metal-cutting machine tools, rolled ferrous metal, nonmetallic minerals, cement, fruits and vegetables, and consumer goods.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 29 Jul 81	0656
07/15/81	ASEAN/PRC. Representatives of ASEAN and China clash at the international UN conference on Kampuchea over the wording of the final communiqué to be issued as a result of the meeting. ASEAN members, at whose initiative the conference was called, wish to make the final statement conciliatory so that it might serve at a future date as the basis for a negotiated settlement. China, on the other hand, wants an unequivocal condemnation of Vietnam for its invasion of Kampuchea and opposes language that would recommend disarming supporters of the ousted Khmer Rouge regime.	P	Times (London) 17 Jul 81	0048
07/15/81	JAPAN/USSR. Director General of the Japanese Defense Agency (JDA) Joji Omura speaking to a parliamentary committee of the Diet, describes the USSR's overwhelming military strength in the region as a severe "threat to the international situation" and warns that this Soviet buildup will force Japan to take urgent steps to improve its own defense capabilities. In subsequent testimony, other JDA officials report that the Soviet Union has expanded the size of its ground forces in the Far East from 34 to 36 divisions or 360,000 during the past 12 months. Soviet military aircraft in the region have increased during the same period from 2,060 to 2,210 while naval strength has climbed from 785 (1.52 million tons) to 800 (1.58 million tons) vessels.	MP	Times (London) 16 Jul 81	0049
07/15/81	JAPAN/USSR. Krasnaya Zvezda (Moscow) criticizes Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda for developing a foreign policy that it implies is submissive to US foreign policy and anti-Soviet in its approach. The Specifically, Krasnaya Zvezda criticizes two actions by Sonoda. The Soviet newspaper notes that Sonoda and US Secretary of State Haig met recently in New York and "reached a common opinion on the question of	P	FBIS (USSR) 22 Jul 81	0203

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/15/81	the approach to the USSR." Krasnaya Zvezda also reports that earlier Sonoda had voiced support for a statement by the head of the Japanese Defense Agency J. Omura that Japan and the United States had a "single view" regarding the "strengthening of the Soviet Union's military potential."			0203B
07/15/81	DPRK/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) reports that a trade agreement between the DPRK and USSR for the period 1981-85, and a protocol to this agreement for 1981, have been signed in Pyongyang. According to Pravda, the volume of trade between the two countries will increase by over 40 percent in the 1981-85 period over the amount of trade in the preceding 5-year period. The USSR will continue to supply the DPRK with oil and petroleum products, coal, coke, ferro alloys and various types of machinery and equipment. The DPRK will supply the USSR with metal-cutting machine tools, rolled ferrous metals, nonmetallic minerals, cement, vegetables and fruit, and consumer goods.	E	FBIS (USSR) 22 Jul 81	0204
07/15/81	JAPAN/USSR. The Japanese Defense Agency discloses that the Soviet Union has drastically increased its military equipment and forces in the Far East in the past year. Speaking at a lower house committee meeting, an agency official states that the Soviet Union is deploying 51 army divisions with 460,000 troops in the Far East. A defense white paper issue by the agency in 1980 reported 46 Soviet divisions totaling 450,000 troops.	M	FBIS (AP) 15 Jul 81	0327
07/15/81	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese trading sources announce that the Soviet Union will delay construction of one of two western Siberia-Europe natural gas pipelines from 1985 to 1990.	E	FBIS (USSR) 15 Jul 81	0329
07/15/81	SRV/USSR. Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son and Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam B.N. Chaplin sign an agreement on the movement of citizens of Vietnam and the Soviet Union between the two countries.	P	FBIS (AP) 16 Jul 81	0331
07/16/81	ASEAN/PRC. China and the ASEAN nations reach a breakthrough in a prolonged diplomatic debate at the United Nations on a proposal to end the fighting in Cambodia and pave the way for free elections. The dispute was brought to an end when China agreed to endorse a compromise version of a US-supported ASEAN draft declaration in the course of a UN-sponsored conference to map a strategy compelling Vietnam to withdraw its forces from Cambodia. The final UN resolution is expected to call for "appropriate arrangements to ensure that armed Kampuchean (Cambodian) factions will not be able to prevent or disrupt the holding of free elections." China earlier objected to an ASEAN proposal that called for disarming all the conflicting factions in Cambodia and setting up an interim government in advance as a prelude to free elections.	P	Washington Post 17 Jul 81	0001
				0001B
				0001C

## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/16/81	ASEAN/SRV/PRC. Xinhua (Beijing) reports differences between China and the ASEAN countries at the conference on Kampuchea. The ASEAN states propose the disarming of all Kampuchean after Vietnamese withdrawal, and the establishment of an interim administration in Kampuchea, pending free elections. China holds that any proposal made by the conference must conform with the basic principles of the UN charter and not infringe on the sovereignty of Democratic Kampuchea. Hopefully all the parties at the conference will, through negotiations, find a plan which is acceptable to all parties.	P	FEIS (China) 20 Jul 81	0019
07/16/81	ASEAN/SRV/PRC. Xinhua (Beijing) opposes the proposal made at the international conference on Kampuchea to disarm all Kampuchean forces after Vietnamese troops withdraw. The grounds for opposition are that the proposal interferes in Kampuchea's internal affairs; that it confuses the forces of justice and those of reaction by putting the resistance forces on a par with those of the puppet regime which should be disarmed; and that as a precedent it will chill the hearts of other peoples fighting their aggressors. Further, it violates the UN Charter, since the government of Democratic Kampuchea is a legitimate and sovereign one, recognized by the UN, and it has also expressed its willingness to hold a free election.	MP	FEIS (China) 17 Jul 81	0019B
07/16/81	INDIA/USRR. India assures the USSR that normalization of ties with China will not be achieved at the cost of New Delhi's friendship with other nations. The assurance was conveyed during two rounds of talks between Indian Minister of Exterior Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao and Soviet FM Andrei Gromyko in Moscow. In related developments, Indian officials are said to have made it clear to Chinese FM Huang Hua, during his visit to New Delhi, that India was prepared to negotiate unresolved questions with Beijing and that it would prefer neither to shelf the border question with China indefinitely nor separate it from the entire gamut of Sino-Indian relations.	P	Times of India (Bombay) 17 Jul 81	0020
07/16/81	SRV/PRC. Vietnam announces that its armed forces killed and captured an undisclosed number of Chinese troops in border clashes during the past 10 days. In the broadcast reporting the incidents, the Vietnam News Agency also accuses China of having shelled border areas in Cao Lac District, Lang Son Province and Vi Xuyen District, Ha Tuyen Province and of having committed "repeated armed provocations against Vietnam" from 6 to 15 July of this year.	M	Japan Times (Tokyo) 18 Jul 81	0020B
07/16/81	DPRK/PRC. Yonhap News Agency (Seoul) reports from Tokyo that "Japanese Pyongyang watchers" believe that the PRC will deliver about 700,000 barrels of crude oil to the DPRK this year. This is believed to be a 10 to 15 percent cut from last year. The report indicates that the reduction in PRC oil deliveries to the DPRK was necessitated because of increasing oil consumption in the	E	Korea Herald (Seoul) 18 Jul 81	0051



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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	PRC and because of "poor production" from the PRC's largest oil field in Taching.			0132B
07/16/81	<p>DPRK/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Korean to North Korea praises the dock workers at Korea's Najin port for helping to get a shipment of slate loaded aboard a Soviet freighter bound for Ho Chi Minh City in Vietnam. The broadcast says that "thanks to Korean workers' timely work at the port, we finished loading on time and embarked." The broadcast says also that Soviet ships and their crews "have always been warmly welcomed by Korean friends in Najin."</p>	E	FBIS (USSR) 20 Jul 81	0198
07/16/81	<p>INDIA/PRC/USSR. An Indian domestic radio broadcast discusses talks held in Moscow between USSR Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Indian Minister of External Affairs P. V. Narasimha Rao, who told FM Gromyko that India would prefer to include the border issue as part of a general rapprochement with Beijing but that the normalization of relations should proceed even if the territorial dispute must be dealt with separate discussions.</p>	P	FBIS (USSR) 20 Jul 81	0199
07/16/81	<p>INDIA/USSR. Talks are held in Moscow between USSR Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Indian Minister of External Affairs P. V. Narasimha Rao. According to a Soviet domestic radio broadcast the talks covered a wide range of international issues of mutual interest. Rao delivered a message to Gromyko from Indira Gandhi for Leonid Brezhnev. According to the broadcast Rao left Moscow for Leningrad shortly after the meeting and was seen off at the airport by Gromyko.</p>	P	FBIS (USSR) 17 Jul 81	0200
07/16/81	<p>SRV/USSR. An agreement between the USSR and SRV is signed in Hanoi to facilitate the reciprocal movement of citizens between the two countries. According to Izvestiya (Moscow), the agreement will "raise the level of Soviet-Vietnamese relations to a still higher level and promote an accelerated rate of Socialist building in Vietnam."</p>	P	FBIS (USSR) 24 Jul 81	0207
07/16/81	<p>BURMA/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) publishes an article entitled "On the Path of Progress" which focuses primarily on past examples of Soviet aid to Burma. It mentions the "technological institute" in Rangoon, the Sao San Htun Hospital in Tanuggyi, and, more generally, cooperation in the spheres of industry, cotton cultivation, the compilation of soil maps, and the training of national cadres. The article notes that "in recent years the volume of cooperation has declined." Concerning bilateral relations between the two countries today the article says only that "the Soviet peoples follow with great interest and respect the socioeconomic development of Burma."</p>	EPS	FBIS (USSR) 27 Jul 81	0210
07/16/81	<p>SRV/PRC. Hanoi Radio reports on Chinese armed provocations along the Sino-Vietnamese border during the period 6-15 July.</p>	M	FBIS (AP) 16 Jul 81	0330



## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/16/81	INDIA/USSR. According to Calcutta media, Dr. Raja Ramanna, director of the Babba Atomic Research Center, has traveled to Moscow to shop for enriched uranium for the Tarapur reactor. Although negotiations with the United States are slated for the disposition of the American-supplied fuel, India is "going ahead with the Moscow talks at a time when its patience has worn thin over the inordinate delays in American nuclear shipments."	ES	Business Standard (London) 26 Jul 81	0523
07/17/81	ASEAN/SRV/PRC. Xinhua(Beijing) commentary opposes the proposal of "some people" at the international conference on Kampuchea for a provisional administration after the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops. It argues that there is already a legal government in Kampuchea, which is a sovereign state, and the disapproval of foreigners for some of its policies is no ground for interference in its internal affairs.	P	FBIS (China) 17 Jul 81	0021
07/17/81	ASEAN/SRV/PRC. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) describes an ASEAN proposal for disarming all Kampuchean forces after SRV troops withdraw as "wrong and unrealistic." It blurs the distinction between aggressor and victim, and interferes in Kampuchea's internal affairs, contrary to the UN Charter. China argues that only the puppet forces of the Heng Samrin regime should be disarmed.	P	FBIS (China) 21 Jul 81	0022
07/17/81	ASEAN/MALAYSIA/PRC. Mounting evidence lends fuel to speculation that Beijing may be rethinking its policy of support to native Communist parties in the countries of Southeast Asia. In the last 3 months, the insurgent Communist parties of both Thailand and Burma have made peace overtures to their respective host governments. In Malaysia, the clandestine Voice of the Malayan Revolution fell silent on 30 June but was replaced immediately by a new station calling itself the Voice of Malayan Democracy (VMD). Both broadcasting stations are presumed to be located in China. The new transmitter (VMD), however, has shown itself far less strident on domestic Malaysian issues than its predecessor. So far, the VMD has directed its main attack against "Soviet hegemonists" and their "Vietnamese clients."	P	Asiaweek (Hong Kong) 17 Jul 81	0052
07/17/81	SRV/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) reports that a VCP delegation led by Le Quoc Than visited the Soviet Union from 10 to 16 July. The delegation had talks at various CPSU departments and observed how these same departments are "fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU."	P	FBIS (USSR) 24 Jul 81	0208
07/17/81	MALAYSIA/PRC/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) publishes an article entitled "Political Observer's Opinion: Southeast Asian Labryinths" in which it attributes the following statements to Malaysian Minister of Home Affairs Ghazali. According to the Soviet newspaper, Ghazali speaking recently at a business seminar in Kuala Lumpur said that the PRC is undermining the peace and security not only in Malaysia, but in	P	FBIS (USSR) 24 Jul 81	0209

## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/18/81	neighborhood countries and throughout Asia. Izvestiya reports that it is Ghazali's opinion that the PRC wants to establish its supremacy in Southeast Asia.			0209B
07/18/81	ASEAN/SRV/PRC. Xinhua (Beijing) proclaims the international conference on Kampuchea a success, because it unanimously adopted a resolution calling for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea, and for a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem. The declaration is the result of a negotiated consensus which prevailed in spite of differences. This shows the unity and cooperation of those nations opposing Vietnamese aggression.	P	FBIS (China) 20 Jul 81	0023
07/18/81	JAPAN/PRC. Regular container service between Xingang, Tianjin, the major port in north China, and Japan begins today. There will be two sailings a month between Xingang and Japanese ports. Regular container service between Shanghai and Kobe began early last month.	E	FBIS (China) 30 Jul 81	0024
07/18/81	INDIA/USSR. Congress (I) Party is moving to forge a "fraternal relationship" with the CPSU. The demarche occurred when an emissary of PM Indira Gandhi, on a recent visit to Moscow, made initial probings about the possibility of establishing formal, fraternal ties with CPSU. The initial response from the Soviet side was reported to be "quite encouraging."	P	Times of India (Bombay) 19 Jul 81	0053
07/18/81	SRV/USSR. TASS (Moscow) calls the International Conference on Kampuchea held in New York "a shameful farce." TASS dismisses the ideas discussed at the conference as "impudent interference in the affairs of the sovereign and independent nation (Kampuchea)."	P	FBIS (USSR) 20 Jul 81	0197
07/18/81	SRV/PRC/USSR. TASS (Moscow) criticizes the memorandum issued by the PRC Foreign Ministry concerning various aspects of Sino-Vietnamese relations and the situation in the Southeast Asian region. According to TASS, "the authors of the memorandum made an ultimatum and demanded that Vietnam renounce its independent policy, discontinue its internationalist aid to the fraternal Kampuchean and Laotian people, change its relationship with its friends and allies, particularly the Soviet Union, and knuckle under to Chinese diktat...." TASS says that Beijing is distorting the reasons of continued tension in Southeast Asia.	P	FBIS (USSR) 21 Jul 81	0201
07/19/81	ASEAN/SRV/PRC. Renmin Ribao report on the 13 to 17 July international conference on Kampuchea calls it a great success, noting that 91 countries, representing 80 percent of the world's population, took part. There were some divergent views on the proper political solution, but, observes Renmin Ribao, this was a debate among friendly countries bound together by common opposition to big and small hegemonists.	P	FBIS (China) 20 Jul 81	0025
07/19/81	SRV/PRC. Xinhua (Beijing) accuses the Vietnamese authorities of deleting many references to Sino-Vietnamese friendship from the recently published "Selected Works of Ho Chi Minh." In recent years the authorities in Hanoi have falsely described the 30-year history of friendly relations and cooperation between China and Vietnam as a history of Chinese attempts to control Vietnam.	P	FBIS (China) 21 Jul 81	0026

## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/19/81	ASEAN/KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC/USSR. The international conference on Kampuchea, held under UN auspices and attended by 93 nations, adjourns today with calls for a negotiated settlement and with the establishment of a seven-nation committee to work toward such a settlement. The declaration adopted by the conference calls for a cease-fire in Kampuchea, free elections supervised by a UN peacekeeping force or observer group and "deems it essential" that the USSR, China, the US, Britain and France, and all Southeast Asian countries affirm that they will respect Kampuchean nonalignment and neutrality. The conference names Thailand, Malaysia, Japan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Senegal and Nigeria to comprise a committee that will seek to find ways to bring about a peaceful settlement to the Kampuchean situation. China applauds the result of the conference, while the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh strongly rejects the outcome of the meeting.	P	Times of India (Bombay) 20 Jul 81	0054
07/19/81	INDIA/USSR. An emissary of PM Indira Gandhi reportedly was recently dispatched to Moscow to discuss the possibility of opening direct party-to-party relations between the CPSU and Congress-I. The commentator sees the talks as a follow-up to the recent formation of the Friends of the Soviet Union, an ostensible cultural organization designed to take the place of the CPI-sponsored Indo-Soviet Cultural Society. In addition, Mrs. Gandhi is hoping to improve her party's Socialist image in the Third World by cultivating direct Soviet support.	P	Times of India (Bombay) 19 Jul 81	0054B
07/20/81	INDIA/USSR. USSR fails in its effort to have PM Indira Gandhi's trip to the Soviet Union take place during the 10th anniversary of the Indo-Soviet Friendship Treaty. Elaborate preparations are underway in Moscow to celebrate the anniversary. However, the scale of the festivities apparently is not being reciprocated in New Delhi. Moscow frequently gives publicity to its friendship treaty with India, while New Delhi seldom mentions it in the context of its relations with the USSR.	CP	FEER (Hong Kong) 24 Jul 81	0055
07/20/81	NEPAL/USSR. Nepalese charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, B. P. Thapalia attends a "scientific and practical conference" at the USSR Academy of Sciences Oriental Studies Institute. The conference commemorates the 25th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet-Nepalese diplomatic relations. An article in Izvestiya (Moscow) on 21 July reports that Thapalia "noted the coincidence of the Soviet Union's and Nepal's positions on many international problems and gave a high assessment of the assistance granted to his country by the USSR in various spheres."	CE	FBIS (USSR) 28 Jul 81	0055B
07/20/81	JAPAN/USSR. As the first speaker of the first plenary session of the summit of seven industrial powers in Ottawa, Canada, Japanese PM Suzuki stresses the need for comprehensive measures to deal with East-West relations as well as effective measures to counteract the continuous buildup of Soviet forces.	P	FBIS (AP) 22 Jul 81	0213
07/20/81				0213B
07/20/81				0334

## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/20/81	JAPAN/USSR. The Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) decides to review all aspects of Japan's policy toward the Soviet Union, with a view to making trade relations between the two countries closer. The decision is prompted by growing dissatisfaction within economic circles over Japan's pursuit of an economic policy toward the USSR that emphasizes the need to keep in step with Western Europe. The prevailing judgment is that Japan should no longer blindly follow US policy aimed at isolating the Soviet Union economically.	E	FBIS (AP) 23 Jul 81	0337
07/20/81	JAPAN/PRC. Japan and China agree to hold down Chinese silk yarn exports to Japan to less than 750 tons for 1981. Japan's silk yarn market has become stabilized, but the situation could be easily upset should imports from China exceed 1,000 tons a year as in the past.	E	FBIS (AP) 23 Jul 81	0338
07/21/81	INDIA/INDO/JAPAN/PRC. Marubeni, a leading trading company of Japan, is firming up plans to pursue an aggressive trilateral trade between India and Indonesia on one hand, and China on the other, with Japan as the intermediary. At present, China has virtually no trade with Indonesia at a time when the Indonesian market is becoming increasingly enticing to a China beset by foreign currency shortages and seeking to export large amounts of light industrial wares and chemical products in exchange for wood pulp and other raw materials. In the case of India, while nominal trading goes on in the form of cargo transfers between Chinese and Indian vessels, it is expected that the volume of trade will increase substantially once a Japanese firm begins acting as intermediary. While examples of three-sided trade through an intermediary between countries without diplomatic ties is common enough, this is believed to be the first time that China has entered into such an arrangement.	E	Asia Record (Berkeley) Jul 81	0143
07/21/81	INDIA/PRC. The first exhibition of Indian publications opens in Beijing amid renewed signs that both sides are seeking ways to initiate cordial relations. The exhibition displays over 12,000 titles produced by 100 Indian publishing houses.	C	FBIS (China) 29 Jul 81	0159
07/21/81	NEPAL/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) reports comments made by the Chairman of the Nepal State Council Standing Committee Bhupal Man Singh Kari at a ceremonial meeting in Katmandu commemorating the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Nepal and the USSR. According to Pravda, Kari said "the Nepalese people are grateful to the Soviet Union for its substantial contribution to the development of Nepal's independent national economy" and mentioned that in the last 25 years many Nepalese cadres have been trained in the USSR and returned to Nepal to help strengthen its economy. Pravda says that Nepalese-Soviet friendship is based on the principles of equality, sovereignty, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.	EP	FBIS (USSR) 29 Jul 81	0215
07/21/81				0215B

## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/21/81	JAPAN/USSR. Japan's international trade and industry minister Rokusuke Tanaka indicates Japan will cooperate in a Soviet natural gas pipeline project, together with West Germany, despite the anxiety of the United States.	E	FBIS (AP) 22 Jul 81	0335
07/21/81	JAPAN/USSR. Japan's ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) decides to stage a month-long campaign calling for the return of four Soviet-held islands off northern Japan.	P	FBIS (AP) 22 Jul 81	0336
07/21/81	LAOS/USSR. Laos and the Soviet Union sign a cultural and scientific cooperation plan for 1981-82 in Vientiane.	CS	FBIS (AP) 24 Jul 81	0345
07/21/81	BURMA/PRC. Burma and China sign a trade agreement in Rangoon calling for China to purchase 11,000 metric tons of matpe beans in 1981.	E	FBIS (AP) 29 Jul 81	0351
07/21/81	JAPAN/USSR. Four Japanese steelmakers contract to supply close to 200,000 tons of oil well pipes to the Soviet Union in the second half of fiscal 1981. The volume, the highest for any 6-month period, is up from 180,000-plus tons for the April-September period.	E	FBIS (AP) 31 Jul 81	0354
07/22/81	JAPAN/PRC. The Chinese Foreign Ministry issues a statement protesting an Okinawa Prefecture's survey of fishing resources around China's Diaoyudao Islands. The Governments of China and Japan agreed, both when diplomatic relations were normalized in 1972 and when they concluded the treaty of peace and friendship in 1978, to leave their claims to the Diaoyudao Islands to be settled in the future. The Chinese Government demands that this situation not occur again.	P	FBIS (China) 23 Jul 81	0028
07/22/81	DPRK/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) reports that a CPSU delegation led by the Deputy Chief of the CPSU Central Committee Light and Food Industry Department V. K. Kiselev visited the DPRK from 13 through 21 July and was received during the visit by Secretary of the KWP Central Committee Yun Ki-pok. The delegation observed the KWP's work in leading the development of the fish industry of the DPRK. The delegation's visit was conducted "in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the KWP."	P	FBIS (USSR) 28 Jul 81	0212
07/22/81	JAPAN/USSR. Senior Japanese Foreign Ministry sources state that Japan intends to continue its policy of trade sanctions against the Soviet Union. This follows the declaration issued by participants at the Ottawa summit conference, which took a strong anti-Soviet posture.	E	FBIS (AP) 23 Jul 81	0339
07/22/81	BANGLADESH/PRC. Commerce Minister Chowdhury T.A. Siddiqui reports he is "fully satisfied with talks held with Chinese leaders during an official visit to Beijing. The principal purpose of the visit was to negotiate the fifth barter protocol between the two countries. The new agreement envisages a trade turnover of \$37.5 million each way, amounting to a 21 percent increase over the 1980 protocol. Bangladeshi	E	Bangladesh Observer (Dacca) 22 Jul 81	0524

## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/23/81	trade items will include jute goods, hides and skins, tobacco, newsprint, hardboard, and particle board. In exchange, the Chinese will supply coal, pig iron, dyes, machinery and equipment, light industrial products, ingot molds, and scientific instruments.			0524B
07/23/81	PAKISTAN/PRC. New Scientist (LONDON) claims it has learned that Pakistan's President Zia is negotiating with China for a site to test Pakistan's first nuclear bomb. "Sources in Islamabad" are quoted as saying that during PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit last month President Zia discussed with him the possibility of testing Pakistani bombs in China.	MP	New Scientist (London) 23 Jul 81	0029
07/23/81	PAKISTAN/PRC. AFP discusses a report published in New Scientist (London) which says that Pakistan is preparing an area in "the northern part of the country" to test its first atomic bomb. According to New Scientist "workmen are digging a tunnel on a site surrounded by watchtowers." New Scientist also says that it was told by unnamed sources in Islamabad that Pakistan President Zia-ul-Haq and PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang talked about the possibility of Pakistan testing an atomic bomb in the PRC when the two leaders met in Islamabad in June.	MP	Korea Herald (Seoul) 24 Jul 81	0133
07/23/81	PAKISTAN/PRC. Chief of General Staff of the Chinese PLA Yang Deshi stops in Karachi for 45 minutes en route home from Europe. The Chinese delegation is presented with a crate of mangoes as a goodwill gesture by Pakistani authorities.	MP	Khyber Mail (Peshawar) 24 Jul 81	0165
07/23/81	PAKISTAN/PRC/USSR. TASS (Moscow) citing the New Scientist report concerning Pakistan's development of an atomic bomb says that Pakistan is being encouraged by both the United States and the PRC "for implementing their own designs [in South Asia] and putting pressure on India and other countries in the region in order to make them abandon their independent course." TASS says that Pakistan President Zia-ul-Haq "discussed the possibility of testing it [the atomic bomb] on Chinese territory" with PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang, but then says "the fact that the weapon is to be tested on a Chinese testing site sheds additional light on the perilous nature to the military-political alliance which is being established between Washington and Beijing."	MP	FBIS (USSR) 24 JUL 81	0167
07/23/81	JAPAN/USSR. Japan's Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa discloses that Japan will claim compensation from US and Soviet authorities for damage caused to Japanese long-line fishing nets during joint Japan-US naval exercises in May.	P	FBIS (AP) 24 Jul 81	0340
07/23/81	KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. A spokesman for Prince Sihanouk states that the Prince has agreed to meet with KPRLF leader Son Sann. The Prince would like the meeting to occur on 2 or 3 August.	P	FBIS (AP) 24 Jul 81	0343



## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/23/81	KAMPUCHEA/THAILAND/PRC/USSR. Thai PM Sitthi Sawetsila states that Son Sann has agreed to join hands with the Khmer Rouge and Prince Sihanouk to topple the Vietnam-backed Phnom Penh government.	P	FBIS (AP) 24 Jul 81	0344
07/23/81	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese PM Suzuki states that Tokyo has no thought of separating politics and economy in improving Russo-Japanese relations. He emphasizes that true Russo-Japanese friendship cannot be enhanced without promoting economic and political ties simultaneously.	P	FBIS (AP) 27 Jul 81	0346
07/23/81	PAKISTAN/PRC. British sources quote US intelligence experts who believe that Pakistan would have the capability to explode a nuclear device by the end of the summer. The article adds that President Zia discussed the possibility of detonating the device on Chinese soil when Premier Zhao Ziyang visited Islamabad in June. In London, Secretary General of the Ministry of Defense Major-General Rahim Khan dismisses the story as "sheer propaganda" designed to prepare the world for a possible Israeli attack on Pakistani nuclear research facilities.	MS	New Scientist (London) 31 Jul 81	0537
07/24/81	JAPAN/PRC. At the third annual meeting in Tokyo of the Committee on China-Japan long-term trade, the two sides reach agreement on the revised quotas of crude oil China will supply to Japan in 1981 and 1982, as provided for in the China-Japan long-term trade agreement.	E	FBIS (China) 27 Jul 81	0030
07/24/81	SRV/USSR. Vietnam and the USSR sign an agreement that opens a new chapter in economic cooperation between the two countries. Under the new pact, Moscow will provide assistance for over 100 special industrial projects in Vietnam, including continuation of the Da River hydroelectric project, the Thanh Long Bridge near Hanoi, and the Xuan Mai concrete slab factory for prefabricated houses. In addition, the USSR will provide assistance for numerous projects designed to increase the output of coal, fertilizer, and electricity. Equipment, machinery, and raw materials will also be supplied for the completion of cement and tea plants. Chairman Semyon Skachkov of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations is quoted as saying that "the USSR will almost quadruple its supply of equipment and machinery to Vietnam." Soviet assistance is also to be provided in the field education, especially in the building of technical and vocational schools in Vietnam. An additional 2,000 Vietnamese students will be sent to vocational schools for training in the USSR.	E	FEER (Hong Kong) 21 Aug 81	0144 0144B
07/24/81	JAPAN/USSR. A Soviet aircraft violates Japanese airspace over the waters of Rebunto in Hokkaido. Although the identity of the aircraft is unconfirmed, defense agency officials believe it to have been a Soviet aircraft since it came from the Sakhalin area and returned in that direction.	M	FBIS (AP) 24 Jul 81	0341
07/24/81	JAPAN/PRC. Japan and China agree to set the volume of Chinese coal exports to Japan from 1983 to 1985 at the earliest possible date in 1982. They also agree to make a similar decision on Chinese crude oil exports to Japan for the same period as soon as possible.	E	FBIS (AP) 24 Jul 81	0342

## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/24/81	MALAYSIA/USSR. Malaysian PM Tan Sri Ghazali states that Malaysia's relations with the Soviet Union have not been affected by the recent expulsions of three Soviet Embassy officials from Malaysia on espionage charges.	P	FBIS (AP) 27 Jul 81	0347
07/25/81	JAPAN/PRC. A delegation from the youth committee of the Socialist Party of Japan meets Vice Premier Wan Li in Beijing. He tells them that strengthening friendly cooperation between Japan and China will help to safeguard world peace and the peace in Asia.	P	FBIS (China) 28 Jul 81	0031
07/25/81	MALAYSIA/USSR. Malaysian leader Tan Sri Ghazali Shafi, speaking with reporters after his appointment as Foreign Minister, says that the recent expulsion of several diplomats from the Soviet Embassy in Kuala Lumpur on charges of suspected espionage will have no influence on relations between the USSR and Malaysia. He says that the only lesson to be drawn from the incident is that "this is not the way to act, when one wishes to be friends." He characterizes Malaysian relations with the USSR and China as "correct" and declines further comment.	P	Harian Umum AB (Jakarta) 27 Jul 81	0107
07/25/81	SRV/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) reports that a VCP delegation led by the Chief of the VCP Central Committee Foreign Relations Section Nguyen Thanh Le visited the Soviet Union from 21 to 24 July and was received during the visit by Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee K. V. Ruskov. The members of the Vietnamese delegation visited a number of CPSU Central Committee departments "where they familiarized themselves with the CPSU's experience of fulfilling the 26th party congress decisions."	P	FBIS (USSR) 28 Jul 81	0214
07/25/81	SRV/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Vietnamese to Vietnam provides details about a Soviet-Vietnamese agreement on economic and technical cooperation for 1981-85 signed by Chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations Skachkov and Vietnamese Foreign Trade Minister Le Khac in Moscow on 24 July. According to the Soviet broadcast, the Soviet Union will almost quadruple its supply of equipment and machinery to Vietnam and these supplies will be in excess of those provided under the oil and natural gas exploration agreement. Specifically, the broadcast mentions the following examples of Soviet assistance to Vietnam: the Da River project, the Thang Long bridge over the Red River, the Xuan Mai concrete slab factory for prefabricated houses, expansion of the Vang Danh coal mine, completion in 1983 of the Pha Lai Vinh powerline, the supply of additional equipment machinery and raw materials for the Bim Son cement factory, expansion of the Lam Thao superphosphate fertilizer plant, and completion in 1982 of Moc Chau tea plant. Forty new projects are to include the Tri An hydroelectric plant, the Mao Khe and Lang Com coal mines, and the Chu Ve harbor. Additionally, the Soviet Union will help improve the Hanoi Lao Cai rail line, provide modern equipment for institutes for scientific research on the coal industry and agricultural mechanization, and assist in the construction of the Ha Bac communications and transportation workers school (600 students) and the Xuan Mai construction workers school (800 students). The Soviet broadcast says that 2,000 Vietnamese students will be trained at Soviet vocational schools.	ES	FBIS (USSR) 30 Jul 81	0216
				0216B
				0216C
				0216D



## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/25/81	PAKISTAN/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) accuses "bandits" trained in Pakistan by American, Pakistani, Chinese, and Egyptian instructors of carrying out several attacks on facilities in Afghanistan. Specifically mentioned are the Salmaeh Hydroengineering Complex ("considerable damage"), the Ghaza Dam (damage to "equipment in the engine room"), the Ghaziabad Botanical Garden ("four employees of that scientific establishment were killed"), the Aynak Copper Mine (a power station, derrick, and radio station were burned down), and unspecified damages at the Dzhinopress plant in Balkh Province, the Spinzar plant in Qonduz Province, and a fruit-processing plant in Qandahar. Izvestiya criticizes the Government of Pakistan for allowing such attacks on Afghan facilities to be organized in Pakistan. It says "Not a single sane person can believe that the Pakistani authorities know nothing about the bandit formations which are being created with their aid and dispatched into the DRA from Pakistani territory."	M	FBIS (USSR) 5 Aug 81	0225  0225B  0225C
07/26/81	BANGLADESH/PRC. Mirza Golam Hafiz, speaker of the Bangladesh Parliament, arrives in China for a 9-day visit at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. He meets with China's Vice Premier Ji Pengfei who expresses satisfaction with the good relations between China and Bangladesh.	P	FBIS (China) 28 Jul 81; B0 (Dacca) 27 Jul 81	0032
07/26/81	DPRK/ROK/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Korean to Korea includes an interview with Deputy Chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace Comrade Kharikhardin concerning the end of the month of solidarity with the DPRK. Kharikhardin says during the interview that "the Soviet people and all peace-loving and progressive circles in the world show constant support for the South Korean patriots' struggle against the puppet regime and for efforts to reunify Korea without interference by outside forces--peacefully and democratically." The USSR's month of solidarity with the DPRK begins each year on 25 June and ends on 27 July commemorating the beginning and end of the Korean War in 1950 and 1953, respectively.	P	FBIS (USSR) 28 Jul 81	0211  0211B
07/26/81	SINGAPORE/SRV/USSR. In an interview with the Nation Review (Bangkok), Singapore PM Lee Kuan Yew states that Vietnam will be compelled by a combination of hard and soft tactics to break its alliance with the Soviet Union and withdraw its 200,000 troops from Kampuchea. Lee says, "Vietnam needs to make peace with her neighbors and call off the confrontation with China. To do this, she must withdraw from Kampuchea."	P	FBIS (AP) 27 Jul 81	0348

## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/27/81	ASEAN/PRC. Xinhua (Beijing) announces that China's PM Zhang Ziyang will visit the Philippines, Malaysia, and Singapore, beginning 6 August 1981.	P	FBIS (China) 29 Jul 81	0033
07/27/81	JAPAN/PRC. Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) announces that Sino-Japanese trade for the first 6 months of 1981 was the second highest ever recorded. Two-way trade between the two countries amounted to \$5.16 billion, about 29.3 percent higher than in the comparable period in 1980. Japanese exports to China amounted to \$2.7 billion, an increase of 37 percent over the previous period, while imports from China amounted to \$2.37 billion, an increase of 21.2 percent. Trade surplus continued in Japan's favor and rose from \$84.7 million in the first half of 1980 to \$432.6 million in the first half of 1981. Exports to China amounted to 3.8 percent of Japanese exports for the first half of 1981, making China the fourth biggest market for Japanese goods. Imports from China accounted for 3.3 percent of total Japanese imports, placing China in sixth place as a seller of goods to Japan. Principal Japanese exports to China consisted of general and electrical machinery, vehicles (motorcycles, cars, trucks), durable consumer goods, steel products and textiles. Principal Japanese imports from China were coal and crude oil.	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 28 Jul 81	0108
				0108B
				0108C
07/27/81	JAPAN/PRC. Jiji Press (Tokyo) reports that Japan's finance ministry has worked out a plan to supply yen 200 billion (\$909 million) in loans to China to help finance two big projects--the construction of a steel plant in Baoshan, Shanghai, and a petrochemical plant in Daqing --along with a Japanese private syndicate's yen 100 billion (\$455 million) loan.	E	FBIS (AP) 29 Jul 81	0349
07/27/81	JAPAN/PRC. JETRO reports that Sino-Japanese trade hit the second highest record in the first 6 months of 1981 due to firm exports and imports. The agency put the two-way value at more than \$5.16 billion, ahead 29.3 percent over the same period in 1980.	E	FBIS (AP) 30 Jul 81	0352
07/28/81	JAPAN/USSR. Japan and the USSR conclude a deal for the Soviet purchase of 750,000 tons of large diameter steel pipes. The contract is reportedly worth about \$400 million. The pipes will be used to construct the natural gas pipeline extending from the fields of western Siberia to the European part of the USSR. About 500,000 tons will be shipped in the second half of 1981 and the remainder in the first quarter of 1982.	E	Sov, EastEurp, China Bus & Trade (Wash, DC) 7Aug81	0146
				0146B
07/28/81	JAPAN/USSR. A Japanese Foreign Ministry official states that conclusion of a pending agreement on kelp harvesting around Soviet-held Kagura Island off northern Hokkaido depends on how the Soviet Government treats Hokkaido fishermen.	E	FBIS (AP) 29 Jul 81	0350

## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/28/81	INDIA/PAKISTAN/USSR. In an article in Soviet Land (Moscow) to commemorate the signing of the Indo-Soviet treaty of friendship, Soviet FM Andrei Gromyko concurs with the GOI assessment that Pakistan's expanding military relationship with the United States will undermine efforts to normalize relations between India and Pakistan. FM Gromyko reiterates the Kremlin's position that the USSR and India pose no security threat to Pakistan.	P	FBIS (USSR) 31 Jul 81	0522
07/29/81	ROK/USSR. Yonhap News Agency (Seoul) reports that the Soviet Union is holding a 36-ton ROK fishing vessel in the port of Nakhodka near Vladivostok. The report does not indicate the reason the Soviet authorities are detaining the ROK vessel.	P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 29 Jul 81	0134
07/29/81	PHILIPPINES/USSR. Unattributed comment states that the NPA (New People's Army), the major Communist insurgency group in the Philippines, is convinced that another Communist organization, the pro-Moscow PKP (Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas), is receiving limited funds from the USSR. The PKP is estimated to have a mass base of 50,000 to 100,000 persons, according to Philippine intelligence officials. It is also reported to be split into three factions and, instead of taking up arms against the Marcos regime, is concentrating on infiltrating government offices and labor unions. PKP activities are believed to be confined to northern Luzon.	P	FEER (Hong Kong) 7 Aug 81	0147
07/29/81	BANGLADESH/PRC. Chinese Vice Premier Yang Jingren receives a visiting youth delegation from Bangladesh and expresses his hope for a further strengthening of bilateral relations between Beijing and Dacca.	C	Bangladesh Observer (Dacca) 31 Jul 81	0148
07/30/81	SRV/USSR. Vietnam and the USSR sign an agreement on commodity exchange and payments. The new pact covers the volume of goods to be traded between the two countries. Under its provisions, the USSR will increase substantially the amount of essential goods it ships to Vietnam, including oil products, motor vehicles, metals, and road-building machinery. Soviet shipments of fertilizer will be triple the amount stipulated in previous agreements, cotton shipments will be increased by 70 percent, and volume of metals will be doubled. Overall volume of Soviet goods to Vietnam will increase by about 90 percent. In return, Vietnam will increase its exports of rubber, spices, coffee timber, handicrafts, and agricultural and light industrial products.	E	FEER (Hong Kong) 21 Aug 81	0149
07/30/81	INDIA/PAKISTAN/USSR. TASS (Moscow) reports that an article by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko appeared in the August issue of Soviet Land published in India. In the article Gromyko says that Pakistan represents a threat to its neighbors and to the USSR. Gromyko says "Pakistan is ever more noticeably sliding in its policy to a road which causes justified concern on the part of its neighbors. A real	MP	FBIS (USSR) 31 Jul 81	0218

# SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
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07/30/81	rather than imaginary threat to Pakistan emanates from the current political line of its leadership. This line is bound to involve that country in the policies of Washington and Beijing which intend to turn Pakistan into a bridgehead pointing in a certain sense against the USSR and the countries of southwest and South Asia."			0218B
07/30/81	SRV/USSR. A Soviet domestic broadcast summarizes the provisions of the SRV-USSR trade agreement for the period 1981-85. The broadcast says that trade between the two countries is to expand by 90 percent. The Soviet Union will increase shipments of oil products, fertilizers, motor vehicles, road construction machines, and other equipment to Vietnam. Vietnam will increase exports of coffee, tea, vegetables and fruit to the Soviet Union. In cooperative ventures, the USSR will deliver cotton, wool, and medicinal plants to be processed in Vietnam and returned to the USSR as finished products.	E	FBIS (USSR) 31 Jul 81	0219
07/30/81	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. A Phnom Penh radio broadcast says that a military delegation from the PRK led by Defense Minister Chan Si visited the Soviet Union from 17 July to 21 July. On 18 and 19 July the PRK military delegation visited the Leningrad Museum and a military school and military headquarters in Leningrad. On 20 July the PRK delegation "held talks with the External Economic Affairs Committee of the [USSR] Ministry of Defense, and the two sides reached unanimity of views on the program agreed on." No further information is provided by the broadcast except that the delegation laid a wreath at the Leningrad Memorial on 21 July.	M	FBIS (USSR) 4 Aug 81	0224
07/30/81	JAPAN/USSR. Yoshio Sakurachi, Secretary General of Japan's ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, launches a nationwide campaign for the return to Japan of the Soviet-held northern territories with a series of speeches at busy public thoroughfares.	P	FBIS (AP) 31 Jul 81	0353
07/31/81	SRV/PRC. Xinhua (Beijing) reports that the fighting at Pakashan in Guangxi between 5 May and mid-June was the largest in scale since the self-defense war against Vietnam in 1979. Chinese forces killed 705 Vietnamese soldiers, wounded 513, destroyed 135 artillery pieces, damaged 2 tanks, wrecked 14 vehicles, and captured some guns and ammunition. All Vietnamese attacks were repulsed.	M	FBIS (China) 4 Aug 81	0034
07/31/81	THAILAND/PRC. A team from the PRC State Council's office for settling Indochinese refugees leaves Beijing for Bangkok. According to the agreement between the Thai and Chinese premiers made in October 1980, the team will bring back to China a group of overseas and naturalized Chinese who are willing to work on farms. They will be settled on three farms in Jiangxi Province, where there is housing for 2,000.	P	FBIS (China) 4 Aug 81	0035
07/31/81	ASBAN/SRV/PRC. FEER (Hong Kong) claims that Thai right wing activists are instructing Lao anti-Communist guerrillas at a camp near the town of Sumao in China's Yunnan Province. They are believed to be members of the extremist Red Guard organization, who are being used because of their command of the Lao language. The insurgent movement in northwest Laos is said to be in the preparatory stages, but guerrillas in the	MP	FEER (Hong Kong) 15 Aug 81	0036

## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
07/31/81	southern Laos panhandle are reported to be receiving arms and ammunition China is sending through the Khmer Rouge in neighboring Cambodia.			0036B
07/31/81	JAPAN/USSR. Managers of the Nissho-Iwai Group, one of Japan's largest corporations, and officials of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology meet to discuss scientific and technological cooperation in several industries. The two agencies extend their cooperative agreements for another 5 years. These new agreements provide for a 20 percent annual increase in bilateral trade and for cooperative ventures in machine building, energy development, electronics, chemical and petrochemical industries, and particularly the shipbuilding and automotive industries.	E	Sov, EastEurp, China Bus & Trade (Wash, DC) 7 Aug 81	0150
07/31/81	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. TASS (Moscow) reports that PRK Foreign Minister Hun Sen has arrived in the Soviet Union for "a short rest." He is greeted at the Moscow airport by USSR First Deputy Foreign Minister Viktor Maltsev.	P	FBIS (USSR) 4 August 81	0223
07/31/81	THAILAND/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) publishes a report entitled "Reliable Partner" in which it claims to be the biggest buyer of Thai rice and also claims that "local business circles" in Thailand regard the USSR as a reliable trading partner.	E	FBIS (USSR) 17 Aug 81	0234
07/31/81	THAILAND/PRC. The Chinese Ambassador-Designate to Thailand Shen Ping arrives in Bangkok with a promise to "strengthen the traditional friendship and amicable relations between Thailand and China."	P	FBIS (AP) 3 Aug 81	0356
07/31/81	THAILAND/PRC. LTG Som Khattaphan, a spokesman for the Thai Supreme Command, denies Thai advisers are training Lao and Thai Communist guerrillas at a camp in southern China, as was reported in Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong).	M	FBIS (AP) 3 Aug 81	0357
07/31/81	INDIA/USSR. CPI sources in New Delhi report that the party leadership plans to open a dialog with PM Gandhi which possibly may end in the CPI supporting the government on a number of issues. Speculation over a rapprochement with Mrs. Gandhi comes in the wake of a visit by a CPI delegation to Moscow to hold "fraternal" discussions with CPSU officials. The Indian team was reportedly told in no uncertain terms that CPI should back the Gandhi government because it is "anti-monopolist and anti-big bourgeoisie." The CPSU also instructed CPI to target the BJP and "right reaction forces" as "enemy number one." Party insiders say the CPSU has voiced disenchantment with the leadership of Party Chairman Rajeswara Rao, who may be forced to step down when the CPI convenes its next congress in Varanasi in March.	P	The Statesman (Calcutta) 1 Aug 81	0521
07/31/81	PAKISTAN/USSR. President Zia details to an Indian journalist his current thinking on the Soviet threat to regional security, Pakistan's new relationship with Washington, and the status of bilateral relations with India. Zia forthrightly states the "Soviet Union's military intervention in Afghanistan is a strategic move of far-reaching consequences inviting an immediate response from the other super-	MP	FBIS (South Asia) 5 Aug 81	0538

# SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	power." Unlike the superpower rivalry developing in the Persian Gulf, the Soviet adventure in Afghanistan is a cause for concern in itself, not as the result of a big power rivalry. Pakistan seeks a "negotiated settlement to the Afghanistan crisis" and will not act as a conduit for arms to the rebel groups which have sought haven in Pakistan. Responding to a question regarding Pakistan's perception of a joint threat from India and the USSR, President Zia bitterly recalls that the Indo-Soviet friendship treaty of 1971 resulted in the dismemberment of Pakistan. To make matters worse, India has embarked on a massive rearmament program with Soviet weapons. "The question naturally poses itself to our people," he states, "as to why this heavy armament program is undertaken by India, which faces no threat whatsoever from any of its neighbors. Pakistan's modest purchase of American defense materiel is fully in keeping with the principles of nonalignment and is in no way directed against India. Zia tells his interlocutor that US arms will not jeopardize the security environment in the region since the aid being accepted by Pakistan is commensurate with the threat faced from the Soviet Union.			0538B
				0538C
				0538D

## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
08/01/81	SINGAPORE/PRC. China and Singapore will open their first commercial representative offices simultaneously in Singapore and Beijing later this month to place their growing trade ties on a more formal footing. The offices are being set up under the trade agreement signed between the two countries in 1979.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 22 Jul 81	0066
08/01/81	KAMPUCHEA/USSR/PRC. Prince Sihanouk, who is to meet Son Sann on 3 August, tells Agence France-Presse (Paris) that he will "only listen" during the long-awaited reunion and will "make no commitment" to Son Sann's movement.	P	FBIS (AP) 3 Aug 81	0355
08/02/81	MALAYSIA/PRC. Malaysian PM Mahathir Mohamed, contemplating the forthcoming visit of Chinese PM Zhao Ziyang to Kuala Lumpur, expresses misgivings on Chinese intentions in the region in the course of a magazine interview. He notes that Malaysia has "always been very nervous about China. . . . Although China has said it is no longer interested in hegemony and things like that, the fact remains that they are still encouraging the Communist terrorists in Malaysia." The same point of view is expressed earlier by new FM Ghazalie Shafie who declares that "The Soviet Union is a threat in global terms but China is a threat in regional terms."	PM	Asiaweek (Hong Kong) 14 Aug 81	0056
08/02/81	ASEAN/SRV/PRC. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) criticizes SRV FM Nguyen Co Thach's arguments about the "China threat," declaring them an attempt to sow dissension between China and ASEAN. According to the Nation Review of Thailand, Nguyen Co Thach told former Thai FM Phichai Rattakun in Paris that relations between Vietnam and the ASEAN countries depend on whether or not China continues to "threaten" Vietnam. Therefore, the ASEAN countries should pressure China to "normalize" relations with the SRV according to Vietnamese demands. Should this happen, Vietnam could normalize its relations with ASEAN, and consider "partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea." This, says Renmin Ribao, gives the game away. Even if China no longer "threatens" Vietnam, Vietnamese troops will remain in Kampuchea. This proves that "the so-called China threat is purely a myth, while aggression against Kampuchea and hegemony over Southeast Asia are the unchanging policy of the Vietnamese authorities."	P	FBIS (China) 6 Aug 81	0082
08/02/81	KAMPUCHEA/LAOS/USSR. Vientiane Radio features a report by a Soviet correspondent describing the training of Lao and Kampuchean pilots in Kiev.	M	FBIS (AP) 5 Aug 81	0359
08/02/81	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Pen Sovan, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, arrives in Moscow.	P	FBIS (AP) 13 Aug 81	0372
08/03/81	INDIA/PRC. For the first time since 1962 Indian pilgrims are going to Kailas and Manasarovar in Tibet. The first group of about 15 pilgrims will leave India by the end of this month, and about 80 pilgrims in all are expected this year. The Chinese authorities have suggested a route, and offered to make transport and lodging arrangements.	CP	FBIS (China) 4 Aug 81	0083



## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
08/03/81	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. TASS news agency reports the arrival in the USSR of PM Pen Sovan of the Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea. Sovan is reportedly in the Soviet Union for a vacation at the invitation of the CPSU and presumably will sojourn at a Black Sea resort in the Crimea.	P	FEER (Hong Kong) 18 Sep 81	0151
08/03/81	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. TASS (Moscow) reports the arrival in Moscow of the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Pen Sovan. The PRK leader is, according to Tass, in the Soviet Union on vacation at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.			0231
08/03/81	KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. Prince Sihanouk meets with Son Sann in Southern France and agrees to support efforts by Son Sann to form a government national coalition. The Prince, however, refuses to associate himself with a statement "condemning and rejecting" the Khmer Rouge and suggests that Son Sann release a unilateral statement. The Prince then proposes that a tripartite summit on the Cambodian problem be held in Singapore and include Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan.	P	FBIS (AP) 4 Aug 81	0358
08/03/81	INDIA/PRC. China and India finalize plans to allow the first group of Indian pilgrims to visit Hindu holy spots located at Kailas and Manasarovar in Tibet. These pilgrimage centers have been off-limits to Indians ever since the border war erupted in 1962. The reopening of the centuries-old pilgrimage route is a concession announced by the PRC during the recent state visit of FM Huang Hua to New Delhi. About 80 Indians are expected to make the journey this year.	CP	FBIS (China) 4 Aug 81	0528
08/04/81	JAPAN/PRC. Japan is likely to provide China with yen credits totaling \$1.33 billion to help Beijing continue its industrial projects. The loans will consist of a \$400 million united bank loan, a \$430 million suppliers' credit for plant equipment imports and a \$500 million commodity credit. The government Exim Bank of Japan will provide 60 percent of the united loan and commercial financial institutions the remaining 40 percent. The 10-year credits will bear an interest rate of 7.75 percent.	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 5 Aug 81	0057
08/04/81	PRC/ROK. A Reuters report on the Korean population in the PRC mentions that since last year the residents of a Korean-speaking village near the northeastern PRC city of Harbin have been receiving letters from relatives in the ROK. The Reuters report says that there are approximately 1,700,000 ethnic Koreans in the PRC and almost all of them live in northeastern China.	C	Korea Herald (Seoul) 4 August 81	0220
08/04/81	JAPAN/PRC. A Tokyo economic daily Nihon Keizai Shimbun reports that Japan is likely to provide China with yen credits totaling \$1,330 million to help that country continue its industrial projects. The loans consist of a \$400 million united bank loan, a \$430 million suppliers' credit for plant equipment imports, and a \$500 million commodity credit.	E	FBIS (AP) 7 Aug 81	0362

## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
08/04/81	PAKISTAN/USSR. Murtaza Bhutto, the founder and chief of the al-Zulfikar terrorist organization, reportedly is contemplating a shift of his headquarters from Kabul to Libya. Inside reports say Bhutto has grown wary of accepting further Soviet aid because the organization's patrons in the Gulf states have cut back on financial support because of al-Zulfikar's connections with the Soviet-dominated regime in Afghanistan. The Soviets are refusing to allow the PIA hijackers to transit Moscow on Aeroflot because the USSR is a signatory to international conventions covering air piracy and fears Aeroflot may run the risk of international sanctions.	P	The Guardian (London) 4 Aug 81	0539
08/05/81	JAPAN/USSR. Japan asks the USSR for the second time to investigate whether Soviet warships might be responsible for cutting Japanese fishing lines in waters off Hokkaido on 25 occasions in May 1981. Damage to the Japanese equipment reportedly amounted to 88 million yen (US\$346,000).	EP	Japan Times (Tokyo) 6 Aug 81	0058
08/05/81	ASEAN/PRC. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) commentary praises the correct policies of the ASEAN countries, which China's PM Zhao Ziyang is about to visit. Their unity in the face of the threat of Soviet and Vietnamese aggression is praised. Renmin Ribao notes that China and the ASEAN countries all belong to the third world, have common experiences, and together face the task of opposing hegemonism, preserving national independence, and building their national economies.	P	FBIS (China) 12 Aug 81	0084
08/05/81	JAPAN/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Japanese to Japan criticizes Director General of Japan's Science and Technology Agency Ichiro Nakagawa for stating that Japan should spend more than 1 percent of GNP on defense and should renounce the three nonnuclear principles. The broadcast says "when figures like Kurisu and Takeda, who represent the Joint Chiefs of Staff, call for renunciation of the three nonnuclear principles, it naturally causes uneasiness. But when a minister chimes in with generals and makes that kind of call, it is time to sound the alarm."	MP	FBIS (USSR) 7 Aug 81	0227
08/05/81	THAILAND/USSR. Soviet Ambassador to Thailand Yuriy Ivanovich Kkuznetsov calls on Butheng Thongsawat, President of the Thai House of Representatives, and hands him a copy of the statement issued by the Supreme Soviet at its meeting on 23 June which calls for worldwide disarmament.	P	FBIS (AP) 6 Aug 81	0360
08/06/81	ASEAN/PRC. Chinese PM Zhao Ziyang sets out on an official tour of ASEAN capitals. The trip will take him to the Philippines from 6-9 August, to Malaysia from 9-11 August, to Singapore from 11-13 August, and to Bangkok's Don Muang Airport for a brief stopover on the way back to Beijing. The key topics likely to emerge in discussions between the Chinese PM and ASEAN leaders concern Kampuchea and regional	P	Asiaweek (Hong Kong) 14 Aug 81	0059

## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
08/06/81	insurgency. PM Zhao also may be called on to explain China's rigid stand on a proposed cease-fire and withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea at the UN-sponsored conference last month. Beijing's hard-line was unhelpful in luring Vietnam to the negotiating table and left ASEAN diplomats wondering if China was pushing all out for the return to power of the Khmer Rouge.			0059B
08/06/81	PHILIPPINES/PRC. China's PM Zhao Ziyang arrives in the Philippines. He assures Philippine President Marcos that China will go on working with ASEAN and other countries for a just and reasonable settlement in Kampuchea. President Marcos accepts an invitation to visit China at a time convenient to him.	P	FBIS (China) 7 Aug 81	0085
08/06/81	INDIA/PRC. A delegation from the Center of Indian Trade Unions arrives in Beijing and meets Chinese Vice Premier Ji Pengfei and Ni Zhifu, President of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. Vice Premier Ji tells them the Chinese Government and people attach great importance to developing Sino-Indian relations.	P	FBIS (China) 11 Aug 81	0086
08/06/81	JAPAN/USSR. USSR through normal diplomatic channels denounces Japan for what Moscow describes as a "vain attempt" to attract international support for the return of the Northern Territories, the four islands occupied by the Soviet Union off the coast of Hokkaido. In a prepared statement read to Japanese Foreign Ministry officials, Soviet Ambassador to Japan Dmitri S. Polyanskiy admonishes Japan for its campaign abroad concerning the reversion of the four islands. Polyanskiy also states the Soviet view of the issue is "consistent" and that "there are no territorial problems" between Japan and the Soviet Union. He adds that irrespective of steps that Tokyo might take to secure support from other countries, Moscow's attitude on the issue will be unchanging.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 7 Aug 81	0109
08/06/81	ROK/USSR. A 33-ton fishing vessel that was detained in the Soviet port of Nakhodka for 11 days returns to its home port of Sokcho. The vessel was accused by Soviet authorities of violating Soviet territorial waters. During the 11 days the ROK fishing vessel was detained in Nakhodka, the crew was not allowed to leave their ship. The captain of the vessel was required to appear before a Soviet court and apparently was allowed to leave after being issued a warning.	P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 7 August 81	0221
08/06/81	JAPAN/USSR. Kyodo News Agency (Tokyo) reports on a meeting between Soviet Ambassador to Japan Dmitriy S. Polyanskiy and the Director General of Japan's Foreign Ministry's European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau, Toshiaki Muto. During the meeting Polyanskiy read a statement denouncing the Japanese Government for intensifying the campaign for the repatriation of the Soviet-controlled Northern Islands. Polyanskiy said that the USSR Government does not consider that a territorial problem exists between the Soviet Union and Japan.	P	FBIS (USSR) 7 Aug 81	0226
				0226B

## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
08/06/81	THAILAND/PRC. Nation Review (Bangkok) reports that the petroleum authority of Thailand has informed China of its intention to reduce the import of Chengli crude oil from 600,000 tons to 300,000 tons. Petroleum authority Deputy Governor Group Captain Praphan Charumani states that the reduction is due to the fact that the Bangkok refinery has produced sufficient quantities of bunker oil and the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand will soon be turning to natural gas to meet part of its need.	E	FBIS (AP) 6 Aug 81	0361
08/06/81	JAPAN/USSR. Director General Joji Omura of the Japanese Defense Agency discloses that the Soviet Union has newly deployed two divisions of ground troops in Mongolia, and one division each in the Northern Territories claimed by Japan, in Sakhalin and in the maritime provinces of the Soviet Far East during the past year.	M	FBIS (AP) 14 Aug 81	0373
08/06/81	INDIA/USSR. TASS (Moscow) carries an article accusing the CIA of sponsoring missionary and philanthropic societies that are actually fronts fomenting separatist disturbances in India's northeastern states. The article mentions the American consul-general in Calcutta by name and accuses him of having a hand in the Jarkhand separatist movement. "All things considered," the expose concludes, "the CIA is not going to stop its subversive activity in India."	P	FBIS (USSR) 6 Aug 81	0501
08/07/81	MALAYSIA/PRC. Trade and Industry Minister Tunku Ahmad Rithaudeen announces that Malaysia and China have agreed to step up direct trade relations and presently are negotiating details. Malaysia, whose trade with China last year amounted to about \$440 million, wants to eliminate third parties such as Singapore or Hong Kong from the transactions. Agreement already has been reached by the two countries for Malaysia to open a trade office in Beijing next year. China already has a trade office in Kuala Lumpur.	E	AWSJ (Hong Kong) 13 Aug 81	0067
08/07/81	INDIA/PRC. Four hundred representatives of Beijing's literary circles, 40 Indian diplomats, and students attend the opening ceremony of a 5-day seminar on the life and work of the Indian poet R. Tagore. P. Rath, First Secretary of the Indian Embassy, expresses pleasure at the seminar, which he takes as a manifestation of the growing good relations between India and China.	P	FBIS (China) 11 Aug 81	0087
08/07/81	PRK/PRC. A friendship delegation from the CCP, led by Central Committee member Cheng Zihua, visits Pyongyang and is received by Kim Il, Vice President of the DPRK and member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. He greets them on behalf of President Kim Il-sung, and tells them only a prosperous China can provide a solid rear base for Korea.	P	FBIS (China) 7 Aug 81	0088
08/07/81	JAPAN/PRC/USSR. Japan Iron & Steel Federation announces that in the first half of 1981 the best customers for Japanese steel were the United States, the USSR, and China, in first, second and third places respectively. During the cited period, the United States imported 2.78 million tons; the USSR 1.3 million tons, consisting mainly of tubular steel plates for oil and gas exploration projects; and China	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 8 Aug 81	0110

## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
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	1.1 million tons.			0110B
08/07/81	PAKISTAN/PRC. A Chinese border trade delegation arrives in Gilgit to select Pakistani goods to be purchased under an agreement recently signed between the two countries. Border trade between Pakistan and China has increased 14 times since the completion of the Karakoram highway in 1969.	E	FBIS (South Asia) 10 Aug 81	0163
08/07/81	ASEAN/PRC. TASS (Moscow) says that the purpose of PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang's trip to the ASEAN states of Singapore, the Philippines and Malaysia is to "foist its [the PRC's] own view on them and to compel them to act exclusively as a agent of the Chinese method for settling the situation in Southeast Asia." According to TASS, the US and PRC forced the ASEAN countries to concur with the Sino-US position at the recent International Conference on Kampuchea in New York. Tass says further that the PRC "wants the conflict in the region to persist as long as possible" and is trying to use ASEAN as a tool to this end.	P	FBIS (USSR) 10 Aug 81	0228
08/07/81	PHILIPPINES/PRC. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang arrives in the Philippines and meets with President Marcos.	P	FBIS (AP) 7 Aug 81	0364
08/07/81	JAPAN/USSR. The Chief of the International Affairs Department of the Japanese Communist Party Hiroyoshi Tachiki issues a statement entitled "On the Letter From the Communist Party of the Soviet Union." The statement criticizes the attitude of the Soviet Union, saying that it demonstrates the Soviet Union's "deep-rooted big powerism viz, all that the Soviet Union does is right and any criticism of it is unacceptable."	P	FBIS (AP) 14 Aug 81	0374
08/07/81	PAKISTAN/PRC. Chinese trade delegation arrives in Gilgit to select Pakistani goods for purchase under an agreement recently signed by the two countries. Border trade between Pakistan and China has reportedly increased 14 times over since the completion of the Karakoram road link in 1969.	E	FBIS (South Asia) 10 Aug 81	0532
08/07/81	INDIA/USSR. GOI requests a \$563 million loan from the USSR to build an 80,000-ton per year aluminum plant to be located in Vishakapatnam. The Soviets have already agreed to finance 15 percent of the cost of the plant, but India will need to extract more pledges since the plant has not been budgeted for in the current Five-Year plan (1981-1986).	E	8 Days (London) 8 Aug 81	0574
08/08/81	INDIA/USSR. Minister of External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao announces on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Indo-Soviet Friendship Treaty that the pact between the two nations "has contributed greatly to peace and security in the world." In a message to his Soviet counterpart, FM Andrei Gromyko, Rao affirms that the pact is "as relevant today as it was 10 years ago, when the treaty was signed." Rao also	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 10 Aug 81	0060

## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
08/08/81	expresses confidence in his message that "the coming years will see a further strengthening of Indo-Soviet friendship and deepening of bilateral cooperation." In a related message to PM Indira Gandhi and Indian President Sanjiva Reddy, Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev says that "friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India are being constantly enriched as a result of the meetings and contacts on the highest level. . . . The treaty was and remains an effective instrument, a factor of peace and stability in Asia and in the whole world."			0060B
08/08/81	ASEAN/PRC/USSR. Singaporean PM S. Dhanabalan, in a speech commemorating the 14th anniversary of ASEAN, warns the five-member bloc of Southeast Asian states that it must distance itself from the conflict between China and Vietnam and the superpower competition between China and the USSR.	P	Harian Umum AB (Jakarta) 6 Aug 81	0060C
08/08/81	ASEAN/PHILIPPINES/PRC. Chinese PM Zhao Ziyang, in Manila on the first stop of his tour of ASEAN capitals, advises Philippine President Ferdinand E. Marcos that Beijing has no intention of creating spheres of influence in Southeast Asia and reportedly emphasizes that China wants a strong and united ASEAN. He also states China will cease supporting various Communist underground movements operating in the region and declares that Beijing no longer maintains links of any kind with the New People's Army fighting government forces in the Philippines. President Marcos responds that the statements by the visiting Chinese PM should help dissipate any misunderstanding about Beijing's intentions in the region.	MP	NYT 9 Aug 81; Times of India (Bombay) 10 Aug 81	0069
08/08/81	JAPAN/PRC. Takao Kameoka, Japan's Minister of Agriculture, arrives in Beijing and talks with Lin Hujia, Chinese Minister of Agriculture, on strengthening exchanges of agricultural techniques and cooperative research on plant resources. Later he meets Chinese Vice Premier Wan Li who tells him China is striving for big developments in agricultural production and is willing to learn from Japan.	P	FBIS (China) 8 Aug 81	0069B
08/08/81	INDIA/PAKISTAN/USSR. FM Andrei Gromyko assessing Indo-Soviet relations in a Pravda article says that the friendship treaty signed by the two countries in 1971 was an "outstanding landmark in the history of Soviet-Indian relations and an event of great international importance." He notes that no nation can now embark on a policy concerning the USSR or India without taking the treaty into consideration. He writes that in India, "the USSR is rightfully considered to be a reliable and unselfish partner that can be relied on in difficult times," and quotes PM Indira Gandhi who has stated that "the Soviet Union is India's true friend. It has helped our economic development and has supported our position on many international problems." Gromyko emphasizes that "India has made a major contribution to strengthening and deepening friendly Soviet-Indian ties" and says that these ties between the two countries are the "embodiment of principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems." On US military aid and economic assistance to Pakistan, the FM says that the view in New Delhi that the American policy will "disturb the balance of forces in the region and undermine the already difficult process of	P	CDSP (Columbus, OH) 9 Sep 81	0152
				0152B
				0152C



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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
08/08/81	the normalization of Indo-Pakistani relations is quite understandable and just." He warns that the course of action adopted by the leadership of Pakistan is "fraught with a real, not imaginary, danger to that country" and that it will draw Islamabad "into the policy wake of Washington and Peking which intend to turn Pakistan into a bridgehead that is definitely aimed against the USSR and the countries of South-west and South Asia."			0152D
08/08/81	INDIA/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) publishes an article entitled "An Effective Factor for Cooperation and Peace" written by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation between the USSR and India. In the article, Gromyko says that "enterprises built with the USSR's technical assistance now produce 20 percent of all the electricity, 33 percent of the steel and rolled metal, 80 percent of the metallurgical and mining equipment and extract 70 percent and refine 30 percent of the oil in India." Gromyko also says that Soviet-Indian economic, scientific, and technical cooperation is developing according to the long-term program signed in March 1979 which will remain in effect for 10 to 15 years.	EPS	FBIS (USSR) 11 Aug 81	0229  0152E  0229B
08/08/81	PAKISTAN/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) publishes a statement by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko which also appears in the August issue of Soviet Land published in India. [See above entry dated 30 July] The statement on Pakistan being a threat to its neighbors and the USSR is more strongly worded in this version. Pravda reports that Gromyko says "A real and not imaginary danger to Pakistan lurks within its leadership's current political line itself. Such a line will inevitably lead to that country being drawn into the slipstream of the policy of Washington and Beijing which intends to transform Pakistan into a bridgehead definitely oriented against the USSR and the Southeast Asian countries."	MP	FBIS (USSR) 11 Aug 81	0230  0230B
08/08/81	JAPAN/USSR. A Soviet broadcast to Japan in Japanese details the contents of a 30 July letter from the CPSU to the JCP answering a 15 June letter from the JCP to the CPSU. The Soviet response is extremely critical of the JCP for questioning the former's foreign policy in such areas as Afghanistan and arms reductions. The Soviet letter says that the JCP letter was written "in a rude style unbecoming of a Communist party that cherishes self-pride and upholds internationalist principles. . . . Deliberately playing up differences in views is not in the interest of the JCP or the international Communist movement."	P	FBIS (USSR) 17 Aug 81	0232  0232B
08/08/81	MALAYSIA/PRC. Malaysian PM Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamad says there has been some response from China to a GOM request that Beijing sever its party-to-party link with the CPM. Citing an example, the PM says that Suara Revolusi Melayu (Voice of the Malayan Revolution) radio station broadcasting from China has been closed down recently.	P	FBIS (AP) 10 Aug 81	0365



DATE	EVENT	SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
08/08/81	PHILIPPINES/PRC. President Marcos states that he intends to send a delegation to China to observe the development of small enterprises, particularly concerning agriculture, aquaculture, and fisheries.		S	FBIS (AP) 10 Aug 81	0367
08/09/81	INDIA/USSR. PM Indira Gandhi, on the occasion of a public function organized by the Congress-I-dominated Friends of the Soviet Union to mark the 10th anniversary of the Indo-Soviet Friendship Treaty, releases a message saying that the friendship between the two powers has become "closer and our cooperation in the realms of science, culture and commerce more diversified without in any way conflicting with our independent stand on various issues." Mrs. Gandhi adds that Indo-Soviet friendship is an example of how two countries following different systems can work together fruitfully in the cause of world peace and make a contribution to the "enlargement of international understanding." In a related development, Soviet FM Andrei Gromyko labels Indo-Soviet relations "a graphic illustration of the translation into reality of the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. At the same time, they are a major element of the powerful front of solidarity of Socialist and nonaligned countries."		P	Times of India (Bombay) 10 Aug 81	0070
08/09/81	PAKISTAN/PRC/USSR. Soviet FM Andrei Gromyko, writing in a magazine circulated in India, warns that the USSR will not "remain quiet" in the face of American plans to reararm China and Pakistan. He concurs with the Indian view that the provision of weapons to Pakistan will set off an arms race in South Asia and will impede the process of normalization between New Delhi and Islamabad. He rejects Western allegations that Pakistan faces a "Soviet threat" or that it is menaced by any of its neighbors. He states instead that Islamabad has become its own worst enemy by acquiescing in American and Chinese plans to make Pakistan a "forward base" for meddling in the region.		MP	Harian Umum AB (Jakarta) 31 Jul 81	0071
08/09/81	ASEAN/PRC/USSR. At a press conference in Manila visiting Chinese PM Zhao Ziyang says the Kampuchean problem represents a Soviet threat to Southeast Asia and the Pacific. It is not a regional issue, but is a component part of the USSR's overall strategy of global expansion. China and the ASEAN countries hold essentially identical views on the necessity for Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea. Asked about China's relations with the Communist parties in Southeast Asian countries, PM Zhao says the relations, which antedate China's diplomatic ties with those countries, are only political and moral. The Communist parties in the various countries are purely internal matters of these countries. China does not want to interfere in the internal affairs of these countries. Neither does it want to interfere in the internal affairs of their Communist parties.		P	FBIS (China) 10 Aug 81	0090
08/09/81	ASEAN/PRC. China's PM Zhao Ziyang arrives in Kuala Lumpur for a 3-day visit to Malaysia. He expresses his government's appreciation of the efforts made by the ASEAN countries to maintain peace and stability in Southeast Asia, and says China firmly supports the ASEAN proposal for the establishment of a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality in Southeast Asia. He calls on the Malaysian Head of State,		P	FBIS (China) 11 Aug 81	0091

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DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
08/09/81	His Majesty Tuanku Ahmad Shah, and invites him to visit China at a convenient date. His Majesty accepts the invitation.			0091B
08/09/81	ASEAN/PRC. Chinese PM Zhao Ziyang, on the second leg of his tour of ASEAN capitals, tells a welcoming banquet audience in Kuala Lumpur that Beijing "firmly supports the ASEAN countries' proposal for the establishment of a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality in Southeast Asia and their just position in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty." Zhao also praises ASEAN efforts to maintain regional peace and stability and asserts that China as a Third World nation will never seek hegemony. Malaysian PM Mahathir Mohamed, in a clear reference to Beijing's support for the outlawed Communist Party of Malaysia (CPM), tells PM Zhao that Malaysia and China must work together to remove obstacles in the way of better relations.	P	JT (Tokyo) 10 Aug 81; Times (London) 10 Aug 81	0111  0111B
08/09/81	ASEAN/SRV/PRC/USSR. Chinese PM Zhao Ziyang, completing his visit to Manila on the first leg of a tour to ASEAN capitals, declares at a press conference before departing for Kuala Lumpur that "tension and turbulence in Southeast Asia is caused by Soviet global hegemonism and Vietnamese regional expansionism." He warns that "if Vietnam should be allowed to continue its expansion, the next targets will be other countries of Southeast Asia." Zhao denies that the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea is simply a regional matter or an example of Sino-Soviet rivalry. He asserts that it is "a question concerning the joint struggle waged by China, ASEAN, Japan, the United States, Australia and New Zealand against Soviet aggression and expansion." He repeats that China is not a superpower and has no intention of so becoming. He says that "China has no intention to seek any spheres of influence in any place in the world" and denies that Beijing engages in subversion against other countries.	MP	Ceylon Daily News (Colombo) 10 Aug 81	0121  0121B  0121C
08/09/81	MALAYSIA/PRC. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang arrives in Kuala Lumpur for an official visit to Malaysia.	P	FBIS (AP) 10 Aug 81	0366
08/09/81	INDIA/USSR. In an address before the Friends of the Soviet Union to mark the 10th anniversary of the Indo-Soviet treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation, PM Indira Gandhi states relations between the two countries have become "closer and our cooperation in the realms of science, culture, and commerce more diversified without in any way conflicting with our independent stand on various issues." She adds that "Indo-Soviet friendship will continue to be close" in the future. Meanwhile, editorial comment in the Soviet press over the treaty anniversary is highly complimentary to India. Dailies in Moscow run front-page articles on the history and breadth of Indo-Soviet ties and FM Gromyko contributes a lengthy article in Pravda extolling the virtues of the treaty.	P	Times of India (Bombay) 10 Aug 81	0502  0502B
08/10/81	ASEAN/PRC/USSR. Xinhua (Beijing) praises the foreign policy of Singapore, which Chinese PM Zhao Ziyang is about to visit. Singapore has denounced Soviet expansionism and has condemned the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea. It has also taken such positive steps as refusing to permit Soviet naval vessels to use Singapore's port facilities, and deciding not to provide Vietnam with strategic	P	FBIS (China) 12 Aug 81	0092

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
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	materials, including oil products.			0092B
08/10/81	ASEAN/PRC. At a meeting in Kuala Lumpur, China's PM Zhao Ziyang assures Malaysian PM Mahathir that China has no intention of creating a satellite in Kampuchea that could threaten the security of the region. He also says Beijing has tried its best to dissociate itself from the outlawed Communist Party of Malaya, although the Chinese Communist Party recognizes the CPM. PM Mahathir says the recent closing of the Voice of the Malayan Revolution radio station in southern China was mentioned as a move to lessen China's involvement with the CPM. But the subsequent opening of another station outside Malaysia has brought the situation back to square one. On the whole, says PM Mahathir, there has been a slight improvement of the situation since the visit of Deng Xiaoping.	P	FBIS (AP) 11 Aug 81	0093
08/10/81	JAPAN/USSR. Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, conferring with eastern bloc leaders in the Crimea, says that the USSR would like to base its relations with Japan on "a neighborly basis free from meaningless things." Diplomatic observers interpret the remark as an indication of Moscow's willingness to thaw its cool relations with Tokyo since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, but discern no change in the Soviet position on the return of the Northern Territories to Japan.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 12 Aug 81	0112
08/10/81	MALAYSIA/PRC. Diplomatic observers speculate that visiting PM Zhao informed his Malaysian hosts that if China withdraws its support from domestic Communist parties in Southeast Asia, they will become subject to Russian or Vietnamese influence. Malaysian leaders reject the argument on grounds that the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM), whose membership is 80 percent ethnic Chinese, is unlikely to accept either Russian or Vietnamese overtures. PM Tan Sri Ghazali Shafi expresses his own rebuttal by saying that the Chinese having their own Communist proxies is far more likely to prompt the Russians and Vietnamese to try to find their own domestic supporters in the region.	MP	Times of India (Bombay) 29 Aug 81	0113
08/10/81	JAPAN/USSR. Susumu Nikaido, Chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party's Executive Council, tells a political and economic study group in Kanazawa that the Soviets are trying to split Japanese fishermen over the problem of the Soviet-held Northern Territories while building up a friendly front.	P	FBIS (AP) 11 Aug 81	0369
08/10/81	INDIA/USSR. CPI spokesman supports the Kremlin line when he issues a scorching denunciation of President Reagan's decision to manufacture the neutron bomb. Calling the decision a "mad and reckless policy," the spokesman envisages a "criminal policy of nuclear blackmail [in which] the Washington-Beijing axis is helping the Zia dictatorship of Pakistan to develop the nuclear weapon."	P	The Statesman (Calcutta) 11 Aug 81	0503

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
08/10/81	PAKISTAN/USSR. TASS gives prominent coverage to Western news reporting that American AWACS serviced by US personnel will fly air reconnaissance missions into Afghanistan and India from their new bases in Pakistan. Tass maintains the AWACS are part of the military security package being negotiated between Washington and Islamabad. The planes should be in operation "by the end of the current year."	M	FBIS (USSR) 11 Aug 81	0551
08/11/81	ASEAN/PRC. Singaporean PM Lee Kuan Yew in discussions with visiting Chinese PM Zhao Ziyang expresses the issue that is keeping Beijing from enjoying closer relations with its smaller, Southeast Asian neighbors by bluntly telling the Chinese leader that "The future that China once envisaged of fraternal Communist parties taking over control of ASEAN countries was, and is, too simplistic.... It is as unlikely as it is unhelpful in establishing normal government-to-government relations." PM Zhao states that China has forced all foreign transmitters to leave Chinese territory and has ended nearly 50 years of physical aid to Communist guerrilla forces in Southeast Asia and what residual support remains, is only "political and moral." In a public speech at a state dinner, Zhao warns against Vietnamese expansionism by saying that "foreign aggression against Cambodia was an important step in the hegemonistic strategy of Vietnam in Southeast Asia and would by no means stop with Cambodia." He adds that it is "imperative for Southeast Asian countries to strengthen unity and to take effective measures to safeguard peace in the region."	P	Times of India (Bombay) 29 Aug 81	0072
08/11/81	ASEAN/SRV/PRC. In Kuala Lumpur visiting Chinese PM Zhao Ziyang tells Malaysian PM Mahathir that China opposes only Vietnam's aggression and expansionist policies. Once Vietnam renounces regional hegemonism, China's relations with Vietnam will improve immediately. Vietnam has deployed 60 percent of its troops along the Sino-Vietnamese border, and the resistance movement of Democratic Kampuchea is pinning down another 200,000 Vietnamese troops. Otherwise, explains PM Zhao, Vietnam would have invaded and occupied other Southeast Asian countries.	P	Beijing Review (Beijing) No. 34, 24 Aug 81	0094
08/11/81	ASEAN/PRC. Visiting Chinese PM Zhao Ziyang tells Malaysian PM Mahathir that China's relations with the Communist Party of Malaya are only political and moral ones. "We are not willing to make the issues left over by history hinder the normal development of friendly relations between the two countries, and China has one its utmost for this."	P	FBIS (China) 12 Aug 81	0095
08/11/81	ASEAN/KAMPUCHEA/MALAYSIA/PRC. Chinese PM Zhao Ziyang departs Malaysia for Singapore, continuing his tour of ASEAN capitals. On the eve of his departure, Malaysian PM Mahathir Mohamed tells reporters that the Chinese leader offered assurances that China had no aspiration to create a satellite state out of Kampuchea. He adds that Malaysia now feels there is no conflict on the Kampuchean issue between Kuala	P	Ceylon Daily News (Colombo) 12 Aug 81	0122

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	Lumpur and Beijing. He downplays differences of perception between the two nations on the matter and says that it is only a question of varying approaches to the same problem. He says the Chinese have a "different approach which is based on their belief that Vietnam is intractable, and is not likely to give up its ambition unless it is forced to do so through continued pressure on the part of China." PM Mahathir says that PM Zhao also assured him that "If the people of Kampuchea choose a government that is acceptable to them, China is willing to accept that government too."			0122B
08/11/81	LAOS/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) says that construction of an Orbital space communications station in Laos is nearing completion. A test of the system was conducted recently and the Laotian station picked up "a picture of the Ostankino television center on the screen and heard the Soviet announcer's voice." The Orbital system, being constructed "with Soviet experts' help," is eventually intended to broadcast in the native languages of several Laotian tribes. According to Izvestiya, "there are tribes speaking only their own language, and they must not be left uninformed."	PS	FBIS (USSR) 26 Aug 81	0241
08/11/81	JAPAN/USSR. Japan's Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa states that the Japanese Government does not consider reported Soviet tests of a neutron bomb "unusual." Commenting on reports by French authorities that the Soviet Union has already tested the controversial weapon, Miyazawa says "the test itself is not so unusual; the problem is whether or not they (the Soviets) can miniaturize a neutron bomb."	M	FBIS (AP) 11 Aug 81	0368
08/11/81	SRV/PRC. Vietnam reports numerous Chinese border provocations occurring between 1 and 10 August.	M	FBIS (AP) 12 Aug 81	0370
08/11/81	SING/PRC. Chinese PM Zhao Ziyang arrives in Singapore for an official visit.	P	FBIS (AP) 12 Aug 81	0371
08/11/81	JAPAN/USSR. The Soviet Government informs the Japanese Embassy in Moscow that it will allow Japanese graves missions to visit Nakhodka near Vladivostok and 3 places on Sakhalin Island this year.	P	FBIS (AP) 14 Aug 81	0375
08/12/81	ASEAN/KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Chinese PM Zhao Ziyang, on his tour of ASEAN capitals, affirms, at a state banquet in Singapore, China's support for free elections under UN supervision in Kampuchea. He emphasizes Beijing's desire to see "an independent, neutral and nonaligned Kampuchea with a coalition government of national union embracing all the patriotic forces." He steadfastly denies any Chinese intention of turning the country into a client state. Diplomatic observers speculate that Zhao's remarks may be an attempt by Beijing to mitigate its hard-line at the recent UN conference on Kampuchea where at times China seemed interested more in humbling Vietnam and supporting the Khmer Rouge than in seeking an equitable solution to the Kampuchean problem.	P	Times of India (Bombay) 28 Aug 81	0073B

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
08/12/81	LAOS/USSR. Laotian PM Kaysone Phomviharn arrives in Moscow for a visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.	P	FBIS (USSR) 17 Aug 81	0074
08/12/81	ASEAN/PRC. Chinese PM Zhao Ziyang advises Singaporean PM Lee Kuan Yew that China's relations with the Communist parties of the ASEAN countries are "only political and moral." He goes on to explain that "Each of the world's Communist parties is a product of the society of its own country. China does not interfere in the affairs of other countries; likewise it does not interfere with the policies and activities of another Communist party."	P	FBIS (China) 12 Aug 81	0096
08/12/81	ASEAN/PRC. China's first commercial representative to Singapore will leave Beijing August 20. The commercial representative's office is so far the sole official Chinese presence in Singapore. It will handle all matters related to visas as well as promoting trade. In 1980 bilateral trade between China and Singapore totaled \$706 million, an increase of 76 percent over 1979's \$400 million.	EP	FBIS (China) 13 Aug 81	0097
08/12/81	ASEAN/PRC. Xinhua reports that Chinese PM Zhao Ziyang and Singapore PM Lee Kuan Yew have reached a wide measure of agreement on the situation in Southeast Asia. They believe that Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea is part of the Soviet strategy for global expansion. Both demand the total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea and wish to see a Kampuchea which is independent, neutral, and nonaligned. Premier Zhao reaffirms China's adherence to the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries and those of other Communist parties. China's position in this regard is open and above board.	P	FBIS (China) 13 Aug 81	0098
08/12/81	LAOS/USSR. Laotian Prime Minister Kaysone Phomviharn arrives in Moscow. According to TASS (Moscow) Phomviharn is in the Soviet Union for a rest at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.	P	FBIS (USSR) 17 Aug 81	0233
08/12/81	SRV/USSR. A SRV water conservation delegation led by SRV Vice Minister for Water Conservation Nguyen Van Cung has completed a one week visit to the Soviet Union. During its visit the Vietnamese delegation toured the Georgian SSR and held talks with experts at the Soviet Institute for Research on Land Reclamation and Water Resources concerning the reclamation and cultivation of swampy lands. The Vietnamese delegation also visited the Soviet Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources where Soviet specialists heard Nguyen Van Cung's report on the development of agricultural production in Vietnam.	S	FBIS (USSR) 17 Aug 81	0235
08/13/81	ASEAN/SRV/PRC. Singapore Radio, reporting on discussions between FM S. Dhanabalan and visiting Chinese PM Zhao Ziyang, notes that the Chinese leader, in an apparent attempt to allay ASEAN fears about Chinese intentions concerning Vietnam, affirmed that "China has no intention of destroying Vietnam but will establish normal relations with that country after it withdraws its occupation troops from Kampuchea."	MP	Times of India (Bombay) 29 Aug 81	0075



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08/13/81	ASEAN/PRC. Chinese PM Zhao Ziyang, returning to China after visiting the Philippines, Malaysia, and Singapore, stops at Bangkok airport for 2 hours and confers with Thai PM Prem Tinsulanon, informing him of the results of his tour of the three ASEAN countries.	P	FBIS (China) 14 Aug 81	0099
08/13/81	ASEAN/THAILAND/PRC. Chinese PM Zhao Ziyang ends his tour of ASEAN capitals and returns home after a brief stopover at Don Muang Airport, Bangkok, for private talks with Thai leaders. During his trip, PM Zhao found a general consensus among his ASEAN hosts for a united effort to limit Soviet and Vietnamese expansionism in the region.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 15 Aug 81	0114
08/13/81	KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. Prince Sihanouk, who has repeatedly declined an official role in the Democratic Kampuchea regime, tells the Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) that he has changed his mind. Sihanouk tells the Review that the two top posts in the DK had been offered him by Chinese Ambassador to France Yao Guang. He states that the main issue is whether Khieu Samphan, who currently holds those positions will voluntarily resign.	P	FBIS (AP) 14 Aug 81	0376
08/13/81	INDONESIA/PRC. Indonesian PM Mookhtar Kusumaatmaja discloses that Indonesia has been moving forward toward a normalization of diplomatic relations with China.	P	FBIS (AP) 14 Aug 81	0378
08/13/81	BANGLADESH/USSR. The GBD expels two Soviet diplomats accredited to the Soviet Embassy for their part in an incident at Dacca airport after customs agents discovered sensitive electronic gear in Soviet crates marked "building materials." The pair are accused of physically abusing a senior official who was investigating the contents of cargo boxes on a special Aeroflot flight.	P	FBIS (South Asia) 14 Aug 81	0526
08/14/81	JAPAN/PRC. Japan and the PRC sign notes in Beijing agreeing to a Japanese grant of 16 billion yen for the construction of a China-Japan friendship hospital. Chinese Minister of Public Health Qian Xinzhong says the hospital will become a base for public health cooperation between China and Japan.	E	FBIS (China) 17 Aug 81	0100
08/14/81	INDIA/USSR. The USSR will assist India in setting up a unified power grid to cope with the country's need for engineering and industrial development. A group of Indian scientists will visit Moscow shortly to study Soviet experience in designing main transmission lines and power grids. The two countries will cooperate in setting up a centralized servicing and repair system, so that the 11 Soviet-assisted power stations in India are able to attain their full capacity.	S	SWB (Reading, UK) 2 Sep 81	0153
08/14/81	DPRK/ROK/PRC. British envoy to Beijing John Addis discloses that in his meetings with government officials during a recent visit to China he formed the opinion that the PRC is exerting some restraining influence over the DPRK in an effort to deter war on the Korean Peninsula. Addis also says "Peking has thought it right to give full support to North Korea, but it is possible that there will be more flexibility in	P	Korea Herald (Seoul) 15 August 81	0222



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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	Peking's attitude toward north Korea from now on." The news article does not discuss why Addis foresees future PRC foreign policy as being more accepting of the ROK.			0222B
08/14/81	THAILAND/PRC. FM Sitthi reports that Chinese PM Zhao said he would try to persuade Thai Communists and left wing activists who were expelled from Laos and are taking refuge in China to return to Thailand. The Chinese premier was also reported to have said that China had discontinued all support, except political and moral, for local Communists in Southeast Asian countries and had closed down all China-based local Communist radio stations.	P	FBIS (AP) 14 Aug 81	0377
08/14/81	JAPAN/PRC. Japanese PM Sonoda picks Deputy PM Yasue Katori as the successor to Ambassador to China Kenzo Yoshida, who will retire soon.	P	FBIS (AP) 18 Aug 81	0379
08/14/81	ASEAN/PRC. The Straits Times (Singapore) reports that Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang "was eloquent during his tour of ASEAN countries in voicing China's desire for peace in the region, its goodwill toward ASEAN, and its wish to have friendly relations with member nations." The newspaper continues saying that differences with China over Kampuchea are unfortunate but not crucial. However, Communist insurgency is a very serious matter to the ASEAN states.	P	FBIS (AP) 18 Aug 81	0381
08/15/81	INDIA/USSR. On the occasion of India's Independence Day, a message from Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev to Indian President Sanjiva Reddy states that "We are confident that Soviet-Indian friendship and cooperation will develop and grow stronger for the good of the peoples of the USSR and India, for the sake of ensuring universal peace and international security."	P	New Times (Moscow) no.34, Aug 81	0076
08/15/81	INDONESIA/USSR. A Moscow commentary on the forthcoming 36th anniversary of Indonesian independence notes in an upbeat manner that the USSR and Indonesia "have had many positive experiences in the economic cooperation sector" and that such cooperation has "bright prospects" in the future. The commentary draws attention to the Soviet trade and industrial exhibition in Jakarta in the spring of 1979 which attracted "a great deal of interest in Indonesian business circles" with its displays of machinery, automobiles, and light industrial products. The commentary quotes Indonesian Trade Minister Rudianto Prawiro as stating that the exhibition "would further strengthen Indonesian-Soviet relations."	E	FBIS (USSR) 17 Aug 81	0077
08/15/81	ASEAN/MALAYSIA/PRC. Malaysian FM Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, after conferring with visiting US Senator S.I. Hayakawa, Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, emerges to meet reporters and reiterates his view that Malaysia sees Chinese Communist Party (CCP) links with domestic Communist parties in Southeast Asian countries as a greater danger than any potential Soviet meddling in the	MP	Japan Times. (Tokyo) 17 Aug 81	0115

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08/15/81	region. Ghazali adds that Southeast Asia is more exposed to subversion by the Chinese than the Soviets and openly questions the sincerity of PM Zhao Ziyang who, on a recent visit to Malaysia, stated that Beijing must maintain links with the Communist Party of Malaysia (CPM) in order to keep Soviet influence in the area from spreading. Ghazali repeats his opinion that Chinese and CPM ties instead lend impetus to the Soviets to form other regional, splinter Communist parties loyal to Moscow. He says that PM Zhao was told clearly during his stop in Kuala Lumpur Malaysia that did not want Beijing to give moral or political support to the long-outlawed CPM.			0115B
08/15/81	DPRK/USSR. Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya (Moscow) publishes an article to commemorate the 36th anniversary of the Soviet victory over the Japanese in North Korea. The article mentions that the USSR accounts for about one-third of the DPRK's foreign trade, that approximately 70 industrial and other projects have been built in the DPRK or are being built now with Soviet assistance, and that mutual deliveries of commodities between the two countries under the plan for 1981-85 are projected to increase by 40 percent as compared to the previous period.	E	FBIS (USSR) 19 Aug 81	0236
08/15/81	MAL/PRC/USSR. Malaysian PM Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie states that Malaysia sees the Chinese Communist Party's link with the Communist parties of Southeast Asia as posing a greater danger than that coming from the Soviets.	P	FBIS (AP) 18 Aug 81	0380
08/16/81	DPRK/PRC. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) commentary expresses Chinese support for a joint statement made in Pyongyang on 6 August by 23 political parties and organizations appealing to all Korean patriots to hold a conference to promote national unification.	P	FBIS (China) 17 Aug 81	0101
08/16/81	ASEAN/PRC. Xinhua (Beijing) commentary hails PM Zhao's trip to the Philippines, Malaysia, and Singapore as a great success. The leaders of the ASEAN countries now have increased understanding of and trust in China. While they all agree on the common objective of total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, followed by free elections under UN supervision, there are differences of opinion on the steps to be taken to achieve the goal. Such differences are normal and that is why meetings and talks are necessary for their resolution. PM Zhao's visit has also been helpful in promoting trade and economic cooperation between China and the three ASEAN states.	P	FBIS (China) 17 Aug 81	0102
08/16/81	SRV/PRC. China announces that Vietnamese Armed Forces launched several attacks across the border into Guangxi Province, killing or wounding nine Chinese frontier guards. NCNA said the latest incident occurred yesterday when a company of Vietnamese troops attacked across the border under heavy artillery cover in the vicinity of the Fakashan area of Guangxi. The Vietnamese were repulsed with unknown losses.	M	Japan Times (Tokyo) 18 Aug 81	0116

# SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
08/16/81	INDIA/USSR. The Vice Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet tells a Calcutta audience that an international conference should be convened to reach agreement over the IOZP proposal. The remarks are made during a celebration of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Indo-Soviet treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation.	P	FBIS (South Asia) 18 Aug 81	0504
08/16/81	PAKISTAN/PRC. A delegation from Pakistan's Ministry of Information and Broadcasting travels to Beijing to confer with its Chinese counterparts.	C	FBIS (China) 19 Aug 81	0531
08/16/81	ASEAN/PRC/USSR. Pravda, analyzing the recent trip of Chinese PM Zhao Ziyang to Southeast Asia, says the first goal of the visit was to create conflict between ASEAN members and countries of Indochina. The second goal was to take advantage of the confrontation between these two groups of states "to draw the ASEAN countries into imperialist and hegemonistic intrigues that are alien to their interests and to use them as Peking's instrument."	P	CDSP (Columbus, Oh) 16 Sep 81	0636
08/17/81	JAPAN/PRC. China announces that it will place bonds on sale for the first time on the Japanese market. Jing Shuping, Director of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation (CITIC), says his agency is preparing a private placement of 10 to 15 billion yen (\$43 to \$65 million) of medium-term "Samurai" bonds with a group of Japanese institutions led by Nomura Securities. The bonds are intended as project-oriented corporate debentures to raise capital for nonferrous metal-mining and some manufacturing industries. According to Jing, sale of Chinese bonds on the Japanese market will have an advantage to the seller of carrying relatively low interest rates of around 8.5 percent and a maturity period of about 10 years.	E	Guardian (Manchester, UK) 18 Aug 81	0078
08/17/81	PAKISTAN/USSR. GOP announces the list of goods to be exchanged between Pakistan and the USSR under a barter agreement. Under the accord, Pakistan's exports will include cotton textiles, readymade garments, semitanned goatskins, spectacle frames, carpets, cotton yarn, thread, and footwear. The goods to be imported from the USSR include equipment and spares for steel mills, equipment and spares for the oil and gas development corporation, earth moving and road building equipment, vehicles, and tractors.	E	FBIS (SE) (Reading, UK) 2 Sep 81	0160
08/17/81	SRV/PRC. Nhan Dan (Hanoi) in an article entitled, "Firmly Maintain Security in the Border Area," calls for greater security on the Sino-Vietnam border.	M	FBIS (AP) 19 Aug 81	0384
08/18/81	INDIA/USSR. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC), in collaboration with Soviet experts, will draw up a 10-year plan for the exploration and exploitation of oil and natural gas resources in India.	ES	SWB (Reading, UK) 2 Sep 81	0169

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
08/18/81	JAPAN/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) assesses the contents of the most recent white paper published by the Japanese Defense Agency. Pravda says that the "myth" of the Soviet military threat is being used by the authors of the white paper to call for acceptance of the idea of striking at the "enemy" beyond the territorial limits of Japan. According to Pravda, the white paper has "provoked sharp protests throughout the country [Japan]. The opposition parties and democratic organizations assess it as evidence of Japan's further involvement in the Pentagon's aggressive strategy and as an attempt to accustom the people to the idea of the inevitability of war."	M	FBIS (USSR) 27 Aug 81	0242
08/19/81	INDIA/USSR. Petroleum Minister P.C. Sethi informs the Lok Sabha that India and the USSR are drawing up a 10-year plan for joint identification and exploration of potential oil-bearing strata onshore. For offshore exploration, however, India is turning to other undesignated countries with greater expertise. Sethi also reports that during negotiations in January 1981, the USSR offered to assist in the application of new methods for oil recovery in one or two Indian fields.	ES	AWSJ (Hong Kong) 20 Aug 81	0242B
08/19/81	ASEAN/SRV/PRC. US Undersecretary of State James Buckley tells a press conference in Tokyo that during his tour of ASEAN capitals, the United States was cautioned to "proceed with care" in its relations with Beijing. Buckley says that countries closest to Vietnam showed deep concern about the potential threat from Hanoi while those "one step removed" displayed more apprehension about Beijing.	MP	Japan Times (Tokyo) 21 Aug 81	0079B
08/19/81	JAPAN/USSR. Kyodo (Tokyo) reports that the Japanese Foreign Ministry has decided to permit the governmental Export-Import Bank of Japan to extend credit for the export of Siberia-Europe gas pipeline equipment to the Soviet Union, but that spokesmen for the Foreign Ministry and the Exim Bank have denied the report.	E	FBIS (AP) 19 Aug 81	0136
08/19/81	KAMP/PRC/USSR. Son Sann announces in Paris that he intends to negotiate "as quickly as possible" in Cambodia with Khmer Rouge leaders.	P	FBIS (AP) 20 Aug 81	0382
08/19/81	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. A protocol on the preparations for and restoration of professional training centers in Phnom Penh is signed between the PRK and the USSR.	CS	FBIS (AP) 21 Aug 81	0386
08/20/81	ASEAN/THAILAND/USSR. US Undersecretary of State for Security Assistance James Buckley tours Southeast Asian capitals pointing out the need for ASEAN states to upgrade their defense capabilities in the face of increased Soviet military activity in the region. Buckley tenders promises of increased US military aid to the ASEAN nations, with the stipulation that such aid would be for the purpose of meeting the challenge from the USSR and Vietnam. In the case of Thailand, for example, he says that the United States intends to raise its military aid to Bangkok from \$50 to \$80 million in FY 1981-82 "to eliminate the threat from the Soviet Union and Vietnam."	M	Kompas (Jakarta) 22/26 Aug 81	0387
				0123
				0123B

## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
08/20/81	JAPAN/USSR. A Japanese parliamentary delegation of the lower house decides to cancel its planned visit to the Soviet Union for talks on Japan's territorial claim over the Soviet-held Northern islands. The group had asked through diplomatic channels for meetings in Moscow with Soviet leaders but had been refused on the grounds that no territorial dispute existed between the two countries.	P	FBIS (AP) 20 Aug 81	0385
08/20/81	INDIA/USSR/PRC. Kanu Sanyal, leader of a pro-Beijing Naxalite faction in India, criticizes the CPI-M for adopting the revisionist Communist line espoused by former Soviet leader Nikita Krushchev. Sanyal advocates direct action to bring about revolutionary changes in India. The Naxalite spokesman says that the peasantry must be mobilized to seize the land which should be theirs under land reform legislation and to initiate a mass movement against repressive laws such as the Essential Services Maintenance Act. Sanyal urges Communist revolutionaries to beware of the twin imperialist threat coming from the United States and the Soviet Union. "Mrs. Gandhi is playing a game between these two superpowers. A time may come when an Afghanistan may be repeated in India," he observes.	P	The Hindu (Madras) 21 Aug 81	0505
08/21/81	INDIA/USSR. Tass (Moscow) reports the signing of a cultural exchange agreement between the Indian Society of Friends of the Soviet Union and the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and also the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society. The agreement provides for the exchange of public delegations in the 1981-82 time period for the purpose of strengthening friendship between the two countries. No details are provided.	C	FBIS (USSR) 21 Aug 81	0237
08/21/81	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese PM Suzuki tells newsmen, in reference to a report that Soviet President Brezhnev had spoken about ending the deadlock in Japan-Soviet relations, that the Soviet people could not win the Japanese people's support if he tried to "shelve" the northern territory issue.	P	FBIS (AP) 26 Aug 81	0389
08/21/81	INDIA/PRC. Noted defense analyst R.R. Subramaniam refutes recent press releases contending that the stationing of Chinese ICBMs at a new base near Lop Nor in Tonagchuka in Tibet will bring Delhi, Amritsar, and Lucknow within missile range. Subramaniam asserts that the new missiles are not ICBMs but medium range IRBMs aimed at Soviet command and control centers in Sary-Sagan off Lake Balkhash (Kazakh SSR).	M	JPRS/S&EA No. 1049 17 Sep 81	0506
08/21/81	INDIA/USSR. FM Narasimha Rao grants a press interview in which he covers a wide range of regional issues. On Afghanistan, Rao maintains that the GOI has been insistent since the Soviet invasion began that withdrawal of foreign forces from the country is imperative. "We have no intention of embarking on any new initiative," he states. "We have to maintain contact with the Kabul government. There are so many	P	FBIS (South Asia) 25 Aug 81	0507

## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	[peace] initiatives floating around, we would like to wait and see how other initiatives are faring before we do anything more."			0507B
08/21/81	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC/USSR. In the wake of PM Zhao Ziyang's tour of Southeast Asian capitals, a Hong Kong news magazine presents a compilation of the Chinese leader's views on Sino-Soviet competition and regional matters. According to Zhao, "the question of Kampuchea is by no means a regional matter; it is an important component of Soviet global strategy. If Vietnam is allowed to continue its expansion, the next target will be other countries in Southeast Asia... (The Kampuchean issue) is not a demonstration of the conflict of interests between China and the Soviet Union in Southeast Asia. It is a question concerning the joint struggle being waged by China, ASEAN countries, Japan, United States, Australia, and New Zealand against Soviet aggression and expansion. To find an excuse for its aggression against Cambodia and to sow discord in the relations between China and ASEAN, Vietnam has spread the rumor on a large scale about so-called threats from China. The Chinese threat simply does not exist."	P	Asiaweek (Hong Kong) 21 Aug 81	0742
				0742B
				0742C
08/22/81	JAPAN/PRC. Xinhua reports from Tianjin that as part of the cooperative effort between China and Japan to develop oil resources, drilling of a new exploratory well begins today in the western part of the Bohai sea. This is the third exploratory well. Data from the first two wells are very promising.	E	FBIS (China) 25 Aug 81	0103
08/23/81	PAKISTAN/USSR. Soviet Deputy FM Nikolai Firubin is due to arrive in Islamabad tomorrow amid speculation that his trip is to offer a "carrot or stick" to GOP President Zia-ul-Haq. Discussion of the Afghan issue is likely to figure prominently in the talks between the two leaders. Pakistan has been subject to numerous violations of its airspace by Afghan and Russian aircraft and fears such violations may increase or that its territory may become the target of Afghan or Russian commando raids or hit-and-run attacks. Firubin is expected to draw attention to such perils faced by Pakistan. He is also expected to offer more Russian aid in an effort to mend relations between Moscow and Islamabad. The USSR has offered to build a nuclear reactor in Pakistan and to finance the expansion of the Karachi steel mill.	P	Guardian (Manchester) 24 Aug 81	0601
				0601B
				0601C
08/24/81	INDIA/PAKISTAN/USSR. Soviet Vice President B. Yazkuliev, on an official visit to India, states in a news conference in New Delhi that the "massive arming" of Pakistan and the establishment of military bases in the Indian Ocean by the United States is part of a conspiracy to force India to give up its policy of nonalignment. Yazkuliev further rejects the contention that Pakistan is acquiring arms to meet a Soviet military threat and asserts that the USSR has never threatened Pakistan nor does it have territorial designs against that country. He says that people of the USSR share the concern of the Indian people at the rearming of Pakistan and adds that the issue of Afghanistan is being used as an excuse to encircle India. He pays deep tribute to Mrs. Gandhi and describes her as a very courageous political leader	MP	Times of India (Bombay) 25 Aug 81	0080
				0080B



## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	of the nonaligned movement and a great friend of the Soviet Union.			0080C
08/24/81	PAKISTAN/USSR. Soviet Deputy FM Nikolai Firubin arrives in Islamabad to begin a 3-day visit. The crisis in Afghanistan is expected to emerge as a major topic during discussions with Pakistani officials. Firubin is expected to repeat assurances that the USSR has no territorial designs against Pakistan and to press for Pakistani recognition of the Babrak Karmal regime in Afghanistan. At the same time, diplomatic sources concede that there is little likelihood that any change will surface in the talks on Moscow's position concerning the Afghan issue.	P	Times of India (Bombay) 25 Aug 81	0081
08/24/81	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. TASS (Moscow) reports that Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen visited Moscow from 20-24 August on his way to Syria for an official visit. No other details are provided.	P	FBIS (USSR) 26 Aug 81	0239
08/24/81	JAPAN/USSR. Kyodo (Tokyo) reports that the deal between Japan and the USSR for shipment of 750,000 tons of steel tubes for pipeline construction has hit a new snag and a formal contract still remains to be signed. Japanese trading companies are demanding 15 percent downpayment which the Soviets refuse to meet.	E	FBIS (AP) 26 Aug 81	0388
08/24/81	THAILAND/USSR. Thai Deputy PM Praman Adireksan departs Bangkok for a 7-day visit to the Soviet Union.	P	FBIS (AP) 26 Aug 81	0392
08/24/81	JAPAN/PRC. Mitsubishi discloses that compensation talks between the Mitsubishi Group and China's National Technical Import Corporation have concluded with a written agreement. Taizo Yamada, managing director of Mitsubishi Corp, explains that a major compromise made by Mitsubishi on the amount of compensation was an important factor leading to the conclusion. Mitsubishi was seeking compensation for damages resulting from the suspension of China's contract for the construction of a hot rolling plant associated with Baoshan Steelworks in Shanghai. The company's original demand for yen 18.2 billion (\$7.3 million) was believed to have been cut to yen 9 billion (\$3.6 million).	E	FBIS (AP) 27 Aug 81	0396
08/24/81	INDIA/USSR. Soviet VP B. Yazkuliev tells a New Delhi press conference that American arms aid to Pakistan is part of a "conspiracy" to force India to give up its vital policy of nonalignment. Yazkuliev denies any Soviet designs on Pakistan and maintains the Afghan issue is being used as an excuse by Washington to encircle India with hostile forces. He describes the purpose of his visit to India as a way of strengthening existing economic and cultural ties between the two countries.	P	Times of India (Bombay) 25 Aug 81	0508
08/25/81	JAPAN/PRC. Former Japanese FM Masayoshi Ito arrives in China on a "private visit." In Beijing he is a guest at a dinner given by China's FM Huang Hua, and later meets with Chinese PM Zhao Ziyang who answers his questions about China's economic readjustment. He then meets Hua Guofeng, Vice Chairman of the Central Committee of the CCP.	P	FBIS (China) 25 Aug 81	0104



## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY N
08/25/81	ASEAN/JAPAN/SRV/PRC/USSR. Japanese scholars attending the ninth Indonesia-Japan Conference in Surabaya under the auspices of the Center for Strategic & International Studies (CSIS), an Indonesian Government think tank, express the view that ASEAN should not be worried about a military threat from China or the USSR in the 1980s. They say that China will have no time to buildup military strength for expansion in the region, while the technical difficulties and geographical obstacles facing the Soviet Union would make it impossible for Moscow to mount an effective military campaign against ASEAN. Even if the Soviets managed to use Danang and Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam as springboards for a regional military offensive, they would still have to maintain a long supply line from the Soviet Far East vulnerable to resistance from other powers including the United States.	M	Kompas (Jakarta) 25 Aug 81	0124  0124B  0124C
08/25/81	JAPAN/USSR. Japan and the Soviet Union sign an agreement regulating the gathering of kelp off the coast of one of the four Soviet-occupied northern islands. Under the agreement, Japanese fishermen will be permitted to gather the seaweed on payment of fishery fees. The agreement represents several concessions by the Soviet side: the island will be referred to by latitude and longitude rather than by its Russian name; permits will be issued by the Hokkaido prefectural government instead of by Soviet officials; fishermen violating the agreement will have their cases settled by Japanese authorities instead of being subject to Soviet jurisdiction.	EP	Japan Times (Tokyo) 26 Aug 81	0137
08/25/81	JAPAN/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Japanese to Japan says that an agreement has been reached to allow Japanese fishermen to gather seaweed in Soviet territorial waters around Signalnyy Island from today until 30 September. The agreement details the number of Japanese boats allowed in the area, defines the limits of the area where the seaweed is to be collected, and indicates the access routes for the Japanese boats. The negotiations for the agreement lasted 4 years.	E	FBIS (USSR) 26 Aug 81	0238  0238B
08/25/81	THAILAND/USSR. TASS (Moscow) reports that a Thai delegation of the Council for the Development of Cooperatives led by the Council's Chairman, Deputy Prime Minister Praman Adireksan, is in the Soviet Union to study Soviet cooperatives and agriculture. The delegation had a meeting with the Chairman of the Board of the Central Council of Consumer Cooperatives of the USSR and is scheduled to visit Leningrad and Uzbekistan.	CP	FBIS (USSR) 26 Aug 81	0240
08/25/81	JAPAN/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) criticizes Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki for his plans to "inspect" the disputed Northern Islands in early September. Izvestiya says "the unfounded character of Japan's claims to the islands in the Kuril chain, which are an inalienable part of Soviet territory, has been explained in detail to the Japanese Government by the Soviet side. There is no territorial	P	FBIS (USSR) 27 Aug 81	0243

# SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
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	issue between the USSR and Japan." Izvestiya says also that "no one is threatened by the Soviet Union and that includes Japan."			0243B
08/25/81	SRV/PRC. The Vietnamese detail Chinese border provocations from 10-25 August.	M	FBIS (AP) 26 Aug 81	0393
08/25/81	JAPAN/USSR. Soviet concessions in the third round of once-deadlocked negotiations with Japanese fishermen produce an agreement on seaweed gathering in waters around Soviet-held Kaigara Island. Tangle gathering in the area had been suspended since 1977 when the Soviets imposed a 200-mile offshore fishing zone.	E	FBIS (AP) 27 Aug 81	0394
08/25/81	MALAYSIA/KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. Malaysian PM Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie asks KPNLF leader Son Sann to stop obstructing the formation of a coalition front with other Khmer resistance forces.	P	FBIS (AP) 27 Aug 81	0398
08/25/81	PAKISTAN/USSR. GOP spokesman says the latest Afghan move to break the deadlock to a negotiated settlement of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is "unacceptable for the basis of talks." Pakistan is "unwilling to give the Karmal regime what 85,000 Soviet troops haven't been able to achieve," the source states. The DRA's reference to "armed intervention into the internal affairs of Afghanistan" is offensive to Islamabad, which maintains that the only interference has come from the Soviet Union. The GOP restates its long-held four-point formula for a resolution to the conflict.	P	The Statesman (Calcutta) 26 Aug 81	0552
08/26/81	PAKISTAN/USSR. Soviet Deputy FM Nikolai Firiyubin departs Islamabad after inconclusive but surprisingly cordial talks with Pakistani officials. Diplomatic sources said that the expected mixture of Soviet threats and blandishments did not materialize, and that Firiyubin, rather than stressing the unwelcome consequences that would accrue to Pakistan if it persisted in its aid to the Afghan rebels, emphasized instead Moscow's desire for closer relations with Islamabad. The same sources said that nothing had come out of the talks from which the Soviets could draw comfort. The Pakistanis indicated to Firiyubin that they were not prepared to stop Afghan rebel groups from basing their headquarters in Peshawar. They also said that they were unable to control the flow of rebels and supplies across the porous frontier between Afghanistan and Pakistan and that if Moscow was displeased with the state of affairs, the Russians themselves could seal the Afghan side of the border. The joint statement issued at the end of the visit makes no mention of Afghanistan.	P	Guardian (Manchester) 27 Aug 81  Japan Times (Tokyo) 28 Aug 81	0117  0117B
08/26/81	INDIA/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) reports that startup and tuning work is being completed on troposphere communications reception and transmission stations for a 70-km radio bridge over the Himalayas [which will] unite the Soviet Union and India by the shortest route." The Soviet station is on Sanglokh Mountain near Dushanbe in Tadzhikistan. The Indian station is located in Tsrar Sharif, a small settlement	CS	FBIS (USSR) 16 Sep 81	0268

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
08/26/81	23 km from Srinagar, capital of Jammu. Initially, 12 telephone communication channels will operate on the system.			0268B
08/26/81	KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. The Bangkok Post reports that Son Sann has said his group will never join a united front with the Khmer Rouge to oppose Vietnam and will participate in a coalition government only under terms already rejected by the Communists.	P	FBIS (AP) 26 Aug 81	0390
08/26/81	ASEAN/KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. Matichon (Bangkok) reports that Son Sann has denied receiving an invitation to meet with Prince Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan in Singapore.	P	FBIS (AP) 26 Aug 81	0391
08/26/81	JAPAN/USSR. Japan and the Soviet Union reach agreement on payment terms for the Soviet purchase of 750,000 tons of steel pipe from Japan. The Soviets rejected Japan's proposal that the Soviets pay the initial 15 percent by paying an initial 5 percent at the time the contract was concluded and 10 percent at the time of shipment. The Japanese backed down.	E	FBIS (AP) 27 Aug 81	0395
08/26/81	KAMPUCHEA/THAILAND/PRC/USSR. The Bangkok Post reports that Thailand is considering rejecting Son Sann of the KPNLF as leader of the proposed united front of Kampuchean forces. A search for an alternative has already begun. The Post's source states that if the former prime minister insists on impractical conditions for a front, the Thai Government will cease supporting his candidacy for its leadership.	P	FBIS (AP) 27 Aug 81	0397
08/27/81	ASBAN/PRC. Xinhua reports that China's first commercial representative in Singapore Xi Yesheng presents his certificate of appointment to Singaporean FM Dhanabalan.	EP	FBIS (China) 31 Aug 81	0105
08/27/81	PAKISTAN/USSR. President Zia-ul-Haq, assessing the recent visit to Pakistan of Soviet Deputy FM Nikolai Firiyubin, explains at a press conference that the talks on Afghanistan had been "healthy, cordial and positive." He maintains that there has been a "qualitative change" in the Soviet attitude toward Pakistan and expresses a belief that the latest proposals from the Babrak Karmal regime to solve the Afghan problem are indicative of "flexibility" on the part of Kabul. Zia goes on to complain about the delay in American aid and says Pakistanis are beginning to wonder about the credibility of US friendship. According to authoritative sources, however, the Pakistani-Soviet talks disclosed no "qualitative change" of Moscow's attitude toward Islamabad, beyond complaints that Pakistan was not availing itself sufficiently of Soviet aid offers. On the issue of Afghanistan, both Pakistan and the USSR stuck to their original well-known positions.	P	Guardian (Manchester) 29 Aug 81	0118
08/27/81	INDIA/PAKISTAN/USSR. Soviet Deputy FM Nikolai Firiyubin makes a brief visit to New Delhi to brief Indian officials on the results of his recent talks with Pakistan President Zia-ul-Haq. According to an Indian Government spokesman, Firiyubin emphasized Moscow's support for the latest proposals put forth by the regime in Kabul for talks with Pakistan and Iran to end alleged interference in Afghan affairs.	P	TI (Bombay) 27 Aug 81; JT (Tokyo) 30 Aug 81	0119

## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
08/27/81	MALAYSIA/THAILAND/PRC/USSR. Tass (Moscow) says that the Malaysian and Thai border region is "perhaps one of the biggest strong points of pro-Beijing agents, who widely practice acts of sabotage and terrorism and ambush military units. . . . Last week the Malaysian troops, which were attacked by rebels in the Bukit-Berapit area, were forced to use heavy artillery against them." According to TASS, Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Bin Mohammad raised the issue of Chinese support for subversive groups in Southeast Asia during a recent visit to Thailand. TASS does not report when or with whom the issue was discussed.	MP	FBIS (USSR) 1 Sep 81	0246  0246B
08/28/81	INDIA/USSR. The USSR will help India with its onshore oil exploration program. Indian and Soviet experts working jointly have drawn up a plan for the exploitation of all onshore basins in India. This plan anticipates a production of 5.8 million metric tons of oil and one billion cubic meters of natural gas a year by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) from onshore areas by 1984-85. ONGC has conducted surveys of various sedimentary basins with possible oil-bearing strata and has drilled 6 wells in West Bengal, 1,270 wells in the Cambay basin, 2 in Punjab, and 8 in Himachal Pradesh.	ES	SWB (Reading, UK) 16 Sep 81	0154  0154B
08/28/81	JAPAN/USSR. TASS (Moscow) criticizes Japanese participation in an ANZUS naval exercise being conducted near Australia. TASS says "the very fact of Japanese ships being sent far away from Japan for military exercises contradicts the spirit and letter of its present constitution." TASS speculates that the "militarization of Japan" is "spearheaded against the countries of Southeast Asia. The peoples of these countries suffered a great deal at the hands of the Japanese militarists in the recent past, and they cannot remain indifferent to a resurgent menace."	M	FBIS (USSR) 31 Aug 81	0245  0245B
08/28/81	PAKISTAN/USSR. President Zia tells newsmen at a public function that his recent talks with Soviet envoy Nikolai Firiyubin were "constructive and positive." Although the foreign office has not officially received the 24 August peace formula publicized by the DRA, Zia indicates that the proposals indicate "a lot of flexibility" on the part of Kabul and that they will be given "due consideration" by Islamabad.	P	FBIS (South Asia) 28 Aug 81	0540
08/28/81	JAPAN/USSR. Japan's Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa urges that the northern territories problem should be taken into account when Japan embarks on trade and other economic ventures with the Soviet Union.	P	FBIS (AP) 31 Aug 81	0801
08/29/81	ASEAN/SINGAPORE/KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC. Singapore and its ASEAN partners (Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, and the Philippines) undertake to work for a compromise on the Kampuchean situation by pressing China to reduce its support for its Khmer Rouge proteges and by urging Son Sann, the head of the non-Communist Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), to scale down his demands as the price for leading an anti-	P	Times of India (Bombay) 31 Aug 81	0120

# SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	Vietnamese coalition. Son Sann previously had demanded the allocation of all cabinet posts of a Kampuchean government-in-exile to the KPRLF, a guarantee of cash and weapons from China to arm a military force sufficient in strength to the Khmer Rouge, and the exile of leading officials of the now-defunct government of Democratic Kampuchea. To accomplish the ASEAN objective, Singaporean officials have invited the three Khmer resistance movements, as represented by Prince Sihanouk, Son Sann and, Khieu Samphan to meet together in Singapore to discuss outstanding differences and the possibility of forming a coalition to present a common front against the Vietnamese. Son Sann has irritated some ASEAN leaders because of his intransigence. Singaporean FM S. Dhanabalan has been quoted as saying that if the Khmer factions cannot resolve their differences, "Vietnam deserves to win." Malaysian FM Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie has urged Son Sann to be more flexible while Thailand has talked about ignoring him as a Khmer leader from now on.			0120B
				0120C
				0120D
08/29/81	SRV/PRC. China releases 13 Vietnamese captives at the Friendship Pass. According to NCNLA, the prisoners were captured by Chinese border troops and militia when they crossed into Chinese territory on reconnaissance and sabotage missions.	MP	Japan Times (Tokyo) 31 Aug 81	0138
08/29/81	KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. The Nation Review (Bangkok) reports that Son Sann, leader of the KPRLF, has decided to attend the "Singapore summit," a meeting of the three Khmer resistance factions in Kampuchea.	P	FBIS (AP) 31 Aug 81	0802
08/30/81	KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. Khmer Rouge radio broadcast originating from southern China sharply attacks India and claims that New Delhi has abandoned its nonaligned foreign policy. The broadcast says that "the entire world knows now that India is a false nonaligned country because it supported the big Soviet aggressor in Afghanistan, and Vietnam in Cambodia." The statement marks the sharpest rhetorical attack on India by the defunct Pol Pot regime since New Delhi recognized the Heng Samrin government backed by Vietnam and the USSR.	P	Ceylon Daily News (Colombo) 1 Sep 81	0170
08/31/81	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese steel industry executives depart for the USSR to engage in negotiations for the shipment of approximately 300,000 tons of steel plate to Russia where they will be made into pipeline sections at Soviet steel mills. The negotiations follow closely on the heels of a recent deal between the two countries for the shipment of 750,000 tons of tubular steel to be used in Soviet pipeline construction.	ES	Japan Times (Tokyo) 1 Sep 81	0139
08/31/81	JAPAN/PRC. Japan and China reach agreement on bilateral cooperation for the peaceful use of atomic power. A pact to this effect will be signed in Beijing at the end of the week. Under the new agreement, the two countries will exchange top-level nuclear scientists and the most advanced, industrial nuclear technology. Japan will also help China construct a pressurized water-type reactor with a capacity of	ES	Japan Times (Tokyo) 2 Sep 81	0140

## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
08/31/81	300,000 watts for the Chinese Second Ministry of Machinery Building in Beijing. The 2-year pact will be extended indefinitely unless one of the signatory powers indicates its desire to terminate it.			0140B
08/31/81	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese Deputy Vice FM Yasue Katori meets with Soviet Ambassador Dmitri Polyanskiy at the latter's request for an explanation of the current Japanese campaign which is spreading publicity about Tokyo's claim to the four northern islands. Deputy Vice FM Katori says during the meeting that the islands are an integral part of Japan and demands that Russian military installations erected on the islands be evacuated. Ambassador Polyanskiy repeats the Soviet position that no territorial problems exist between the USSR and Japan.	PM	Japan Times (Tokyo) 1 Sep 81	0141
08/31/81	JAPAN/USSR. Japan calls on the Soviet Union to withdraw its military forces from the northern islands off Hokkaido. Deputy FM Yasue Katori tells Soviet Ambassador to Japan Polyanskiy that the deployment of military forces on the Soviet-held island is contrary to the spirit of good neighborliness.	P	FBIS (AP) 31 Aug 81	0399
08/31/81	SRV/PRC. Tran Trung, Chief of the Department for Chinese Affairs of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, presents a note to the Chinese ambassador in Hanoi Qui Lixing calling for the early resumption of Vietnamese-Chinese talks.	P	FBIS (AP) 1 Sep 81	0803

## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
09/01/81	INDONESIA/PRC. Chinese Vice FM Zhong Xidong announces at a press conference in Beijing that Indonesia and China should have resumed normal relations long ago "for the sake of peace in the region and in the world as a whole." The Chinese diplomat says that "There is no difficulty on our part concerning the resumption of diplomatic relations" with Jakarta.	P	Press Translations (US Emb Jakarta) 2 Sep 81	0125
09/01/81	BURMA/KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Burmese to Burma says that the PRC's support of insurgent activity in Burma is comparable to what the PRC did in Kampuchea when Pol Pot was in power. According to the broadcast, the Chinese-supported Burmese insurgent groups operating "in the border areas" are stealing salt and rice from villages in those areas and also are forcing "young boys" to "join the insurgent ranks." The Soviet broadcast then says "reading such reports brings to mind the various crimes committed by the Pol Pot gang against the Kampuchean people at the direction of Beijing. The pattern is identical: Beijing implements its scheme at the hands of groups under its influence in Asian countries."	MP	FBIS (USSR) 2 Sep 81	0247
09/01/81	INDIA/USSR. A Soviet domestic radio broadcast says that a tropical sphere communications line between the USSR and India has been completed and will link India with the USSR and other European countries. The Indian receiving and transmitting station is located "on a mountain peak in Takzhikistan."	S	FBIS (USSR) 4 Sep 81	0248
09/01/81	INDIA/USSR. Air Chief Marshall Dilbagh Singh tells newsmen that India will soon make the decision as to which model of transport plane it should acquire to replace the AN-32 transports which the Soviets are phasing out of production. The IAF is being forced to phase out the transports as well because of the difficulties in obtaining spare parts. Singh reveals that "various models" are being considered as a replacement. The aging fleet of Dakotas and Packets are, however, being phased out on delivery of new Soviet-made AN-32s, he divulges.	M	Patriot (New Delhi) 3 Oct 81	0560
09/02/81	INDONESIA/PRC/USSR. Indonesian FM Mochtar Kusumaatmadja leaves Jakarta on an official trip to Nepal, India, the USSR, and North Korea. On arrival in Kathmandu, Mochtar declares in a public statement that it is only a matter of time before Indonesia normalizes relations with China and says both countries are preparing to open embassies in each other's capitals. In related developments, DPR member Chalik Ali of the Islamic-oriented Unity Development Party (PPP) says that restoration of diplomatic ties with China need not be done "immediately and hastily" since this would only benefit the Chinese side. DPR member Sabam Sirait of the Indonesian Democratic Party (PDI) says that China "must formally announce that it will not interfere in Indonesia's internal affairs in the future. Only then can we talk about resuming relations."	P	Kompas (Jakarta) 3 Sep 81	0126
				0126B
				0126C



# SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
09/02/81	SRV/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) publishes a report on "a ceremonial meeting of representatives of the Moscow public devoted to the 36th anniversary of the formation of the SRV and the opening of a 10-day Soviet-Vietnamese friendship festival in the USSR." Deputy Chairman of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society G. S. Zolotukhin spoke at the meeting. Zolotukhin said "the basis of the indestructible Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and fraternal cooperation is the alliance between the CPSU and the VCP and the common ideologies of the two countries and peoples." The leader of the Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship Society's delegation Nguyen Xuan Huu also spoke during the ceremony. According to pravda Nguyen Xuan Huu stressed that cooperation with the USSR is the cornerstone of the SRV's foreign policy.	P	FBIS (USSR) 8 Sep 81	0250  0250B
09/02/81	BANGLADESH/USSR. The USSR will buy about 90,000 bales of raw jute worth around 130 million taka (\$8.66 million) from Bangladesh under a contract signed today in Dacca.			0691
09/02/81	ASEAN/THAILAND/USSR. Soviet Ambassador to Thailand Yuriy Kuznetsov, citing "an instruction from my government," meets with Thai Deputy FM Arun Phanuphong to repeat the proposed Indochina-ASEAN regional conference on Kampuchea. Thailand again turns down the suggestion.	P	FBIS (AP) 3 Sep 81	0804
09/02/81	ASEAN/KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. Former Cambodian chief of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk, on his arrival in Singapore for a "united front" meeting declares his willingness, "without setting any preconditions," to join a united front with the Khmer Rouge and the Son Sann forces.	P	FBIS (AP) 4 Sep 81	0805
09/02/81	ASEAN/KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. Democratic Kampuchea leader Khieu Samphan, on his arrival in Singapore, calls for a national union of all Kampuchean forces based on a minimum political program "to carry on the struggle against Vietnamese troops of aggression." He also asks that the other factions taking part in the tripartite talks not jeopardize legal and juridical status of Democratic Kampuchea, which holds the Cambodian seat at the UN.	P	FBIS (AP) 4 Sep 81	0806  0806B
09/02/81	ASEAN/KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. Former Cambodian PM Son Sann, on his arrival in Singapore, pledges to do everything possible so that "all true Khmer patriots can continue the national liberation struggle against the North Vietnamese invaders." He states further that he is "well disposed" to present many formulae that would take into consideration the position of all parties involved.	P	FBIS (AP) 4 Sep 81	0807
09/03/81	JAPAN/USSR. About 2,700 persons attend a rally sponsored by the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) in Tokyo for the return of the four northern islands off Hokkaido. Participants at the rally include 70 LDP members of the Diet, various cabinet members, and officials. LDP Secretary General Yoshio Sakurachi, addressing the rally, says that Soviet support for the erection of Japanese-Soviet "friendship	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 4 Sep 81	0155

## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	halls" in various cities of Hokkaido is "definitely an act of indirect aggression." Other LDP officials declare that Japan should pay greater attention to "threats from the Soviet Union" and declare once again that the islands of Habomai, Kunashiri, Etorofu, and Shikotan are an integral part of Japanese territory. Attendees at the gathering adopt a resolution protesting the "illegal Soviet occupation of the islands" and express their resolve to conduct a national campaign for the return of the territory to Japanese sovereignty.			0155B
09/03/81	INDIA/PRC. Chinese and Indian officials make plans to allow the first group of Indian pilgrims to visit Hindu holy spots located at Kailas and Manasarovar in Tibet. The pilgrimage centers have been off limits to Indians ever since the border war erupted in 1962. The reopening of the centuries-old pilgrimage route is a concession announced by the PRC during the recent state visit of PM Huang Hua to New Delhi. About 80 Indians are expected to make the journey this year.	CP	FBIS (China) 4 Aug 81	0158
09/03/81	JAPAN/PRC. Kyodo reports that the Japan Atomic Industrial Forum and China's Second Ministry of Machine Building signed an atoms for peace agreement in Beijing. The accord will run for 2 years and provides for technological exchange, which in the initial stages will aim at application of isotopes in medicine and insect control. Since China is now planning to construct a 300,000 kilowatt atomic power station, Japan will likely extend technical cooperation to that project on a commercial basis.	E	FBIS (China) 9 Sep 81	0173
09/03/81	PAKISTAN/USSR. Izvestiya (Moscow) repeats Moscow's position concerning Afghanistan's relations with Pakistan and Iran and the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. Izvestiya says, "With guarantees against all forms of outside interference, the reasons which originally prompted the DRA Government to appeal to the USSR to bring in a limited contingent of troops would naturally no longer arise. In that case the situation would make it possible to withdraw the Soviet troops from Afghanistan." According to Izvestiya, the DRA has proposed a reasonable political settlement to Pakistan, and has called for negotiations which would include the major powers and possibly the secretary general of the United Nations.	MP	FBIS (USSR) 9 Sep 81	0255
09/03/81	THAILAND/USSR. An article in Selskaya Zhizn (Moscow) discusses the itinerary of a Thai delegation headed by Thai Deputy Prime Minister Pramarn Adirekarn visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Tsentrsoyuz [Central Union of Consumers' Societies]. From 25 to 31 August the Thai delegation visited Moscow, Leningrad, Tashkent, and Samarkand to familiarize itself with the activities of consumer cooperatives in these cities.	CP	FBIS (USSR) 16 Sep 81	0269

## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
09/03/81	INDIA/USSR. The GOI bars George Griffin, a US Foreign Service Officer, from assuming a senior post at the US Embassy in New Delhi, because of his alleged connections with the CIA. In recent months, Griffin has been the object of Soviet press attacks which originally appeared in the Indian Communist press. State Department authorities in Washington strongly suspect the media campaign against Griffin is being orchestrated by the Kremlin with the Indian Government's connivance. Griffin, who was singled out by name in the Soviet and Indian press, has been serving as the number two ranking diplomat in Kabul and supposedly drew the wrath of the Soviets for his press briefings on the Afghan situation which were conducted in New Delhi. A Communist MP in the Indian Parliament has also charged that Griffin patronized dissident Bengali politicians during the 1971 Bangladesh war. State Department officials acknowledge the US will retaliate by refusing to accept the credentials of an Indian diplomat of similar rank at the Indian Embassy in Washington. GOI sources say the action was taken because the charges against Griffin would have made it impossible for him to function effectively in India. Griffin categorically denies he is a CIA agent.	P	Washington Post 4 Sep 81	0509
				0509B
				0509C
				0509D
09/03/81	INDIA/PRC. During a question period in the Lok Sabha, External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao says the GOI has taken careful note of cooperation between China, the United States, Pakistan, and Bangladesh but does not believe an anti-Indian alliance has been forged by these countries.	P	Times of India (Bombay) 4 Sep 81	0559
09/03/81	ASEAN/KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. The Kampuchean resistance front headed by Son Sann issues a statement saying that if the Khmer Rouge and others refuse to go along with its conditions for a coalition government, the group will do it alone in trying to oust Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.	P	FBIS (AP) 4 Sep 81	0808
09/03/81	ASEAN/KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. Son Sann states at a press conference that the tripartite meeting about to begin in Singapore is only "to lay the foundation for further meetings." "There are many questions to be settled, and they cannot be settled in 1 or 2 days. The most important thing is that we are getting together."	P	FBIS (AP) 4 Sep 81	0809
09/03/81	SRV/USSR. Le Duan arrives in Moscow and is greeted by Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Chernenko.	P	FBIS (AP) 4 Sep 81	0812
09/03/81	JAPAN/USSR. A national rally of the Japanese Liberal-Democratic Party demands the return of the 4 northern islands from the Soviet Union. The rally, attended by 2,700 party members including 70 Diet members, 6 cabinet ministers, and the party's executive officers, is the culmination of a national campaign begun in July.	P	FBIS (AP) 9 Sep 81	0814

## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
09/04/81	JAPAN/USSR. A Dietmen's mission returns home to Japan with what they call "excellent results" after visiting three European nations and the United States to drum up support for Japan's claim to the Soviet-held northern territories off Hokkaido. Teiko Ozawa, leader of the delegation, tells a press conference that they obtained the understanding and sympathy of all the countries they visited.	P	FBIS (AP) 9 Sep 81	0815
09/04/81	JAPAN/PRC. The Japanese Government decides to give yen 300 billion (\$1.3 billion) in long-term, low-interest financial cooperation to China for first-phase construction of the Daging petrochemical combine and Baoshan steelworks. Government sources state that China sought yen 600 billion (\$2.6 billion) in bank-to-bank loans for the Beijing petrochemical complex, Daging petrochemical combine, Baoshan steelworks projects. However, the aid would take the form of yen 130 billion (\$565 million) in commodity credits, yen 100 billion (\$435 million) in "supplier's credits," and yen 70 billion (\$304 million) in syndicated yen loans to the Bank of China from Japanese commercial banks.	E	FBIS (AP) 9 Sep 81	0818
09/04/81	INDIA/PAKISTAN/USSR. External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao, responding to questions in the Rajya Sabha, says the USSR has denied reports that it offered a nuclear reactor to Pakistan during Deputy FM Nikolai Firuybin's recent trip to Islamabad. He adds that India has no reason to disbelieve the official Soviet explanation.	PS	Times of India (Bombay) 5 Sep 81	0127
09/04/81	SRV/PRC. Xinhua (Beijing) publishes a statement of Hoang Van Hoan, former member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers Party (now a defector in Beijing), accusing Le Duan of distorting Ho Chi Minh's last will to fit Le Duan's anti-China stand. Hoang is quoted as saying, "After a long period of careful thinking and exploration I have come to realize that President Ho Chi Minh's	P	China Daily (Beijing) 4 Sept 81	0174

# SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
09/04/81	last will and testament carried in the newspapers had been tampered with by Le Duan, notably the paragraph concerning the international Communist movement.			0174B
09/04/81	SRV/PRC. Xinhua(Beijing) commentary applauds the meeting in Singapore of the leaders of Kampuchea's "three patriotic forces" - Sihanouk, Son Sann, and Khieu Sampan. "Even though the three parties differ visibly in their views on domestic and external matters, their differences are secondary in comparison with their primary duty of freeing their country from Vietnamese occupation." Xinhua concludes that no matter what the USSR and Vietnam may do they cannot prevent the ultimate victory of the Kampuchean people in their struggle against the aggressor.	P	Beijing Review (Beijing) #37, 14 Sep 81	0175
09/04/81	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. A Soviet domestic radio broadcast reports that Kampuchea Foreign Minister Hun Sen made a "stop-over" in Moscow following his official visits to Syria and India.	P	FBIS (USSR) 8 Sep 81	0252
09/04/81	JAPAN/USSR. A TASS (Moscow) report attributed to TASS news analyst Vasily Kharkov says "Tokyo should show not only by word of mouth, but also by action the striving for a dialog with the Soviet Union." Kharkov refers to public statements on 3 September by both the Japanese Prime Minister and the Japanese Foreign Minister to the effect that Japan needs to maintain a dialog with the Soviet Union. Kharkov, in reference to the disputed Kurile Islands, says: "As far as the Japanese ruling circles are concerned, they would like to replace realism with far-fetched pretexts."	P	FBIS (USSR) 9 Sep 81	0254
09/04/81	ASEAN/KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. The leaders of Cambodia's three anti-Vietnamese groups sign a four-point joint statement aimed at securing the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. The leaders agree to: 1. Express the desire to form a coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea with a view to continuing the struggle in all forms for the liberation of Cambodia from the Vietnamese aggressors. 2. Set up an ad hoc committee to study the principles and the forms enabling the achievement of the above coalition government and objective. 3. Express their full support for the declaration and resolution of the international conference on Kampuchea and other relevant United Nations General Assembly resolutions on Cambodia. 4. Appeal to all peace-loving nations of the world to render their full support to the declaration and resolution of the international conference on Kampuchea and other relevant United Nations General Assembly resolutions on Cambodia.	P	FBIS (AP) 4 Sep 81	0810
09/04/81	ASEAN/KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. Prince Sihanouk discloses that the three Cambodian factions have agreed that Son Sann should lead the coalition faction they intend to form.	P	FBIS (AP) 4 Sep 81	0810B
				0810C
09/04/81				0811

## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
09/05/81	KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Prince Norodom Sihanouk tells a press conference in Singapore that he has consented to join a coalition with the Khmer Rouge mainly to secure arms from China for his anti-Vietnamese resistance forces. He says he signed a joint declaration with Khmer Rouge representative Khieu Samphan and anti-Communist leader Son San "without enthusiasm or happiness" but that "for me to get aid from China, I must integrate my movement into a united front . . . China has told me that I have to be a member of the proposed coalition if I want to get any arms." The joint statement signed by Prince Sihanouk and the other two Khmer leaders provides for a committee to be set up to study the formation of a coalition to intensify the struggle against the Vietnamese military occupation of Kampuchea.	M	Japan Times (Tokyo) 6 Sep 81	0156
09/05/81	SRV/PRC/USSR. A Soviet broadcast by the Tashkent International Service in Uzbek reports on anti-PRC statements by VCP secretary of the party committee of Phu Khanh Province, Nguyen Xuan Huu. According to the broadcast Huu made the following statement to a Tashkent radio correspondent: "A spirit of mutual confidence and strengthening unity between the Soviet and Vietnamese people has prevailed in the meetings we have had with workers and toilers in industrial factories and agricultural installations. At a time when the PRC rulers are endeavoring to upset the (?peaceful) life of the Vietnamese people, we are glad to (words indistinct) in our struggle to stand against the PRC." Nguyen Xuan Huu and a VCP delegation visited the Uzbek SSR at the invitation of the Uzbek Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries in celebration of the 36th anniversary of the SRV.	P	FBIS (USSR) 8 Sep 81	0251
09/05/81	ASEAN/KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. Prince Sihanouk states in Singapore that the only solution to the Cambodian problem lays in an international settlement between the world's superpowers. It also lays he says in an "honorable compromise" with the Vietnamese because they will never be able to be driven out by force. Speaking to the press only 24 hours after agreeing to join with Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan and KPMLF leader Son Sann, the prince states that he only agreed reluctantly to join with those "warmongering" Cambodian leaders and criticizes their "intransigent and unrealistic approaches" to the Cambodian problem.	P	FBIS (AP) 15 Sep 81	0823
09/05/81	ASEAN/KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. Cambodian resistance leader Son Sann pledges to initiate steps to speed up the formation of a coalition government in Cambodia. He states that if proper steps are not taken to implement the decision to form a coalition government, the anti-Vietnamese forces will face "progressive and insidious defeat."	P	FBIS (AP) 15 Sep 81	0824
09/07/81	SRV/PRC. China responds to Vietnamese diplomatic notes of 13 June and 31 August 1981 by stating that it is currently impossible to resume Sino-Vietnamese negotiations and improve relations. In a note to the Vietnamese Embassy in Beijing the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs charges that since last May Vietnamese troops have made nearly 900 provocations and intrusions into Chinese territory. Furthermore, they	P	China Daily (Beijing) 9 Sep 81	0176

# SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
09/07/81	continue to occupy Kampuchea in defiance of UN General Assembly resolutions. "It is obvious to all that the Vietnamese authorities have not the slightest desire for Sino-Vietnamese negotiations and the normalization of relations between the two countries. Under such circumstances, evidently the necessary basis for resuming negotiations is lacking." The note goes on to say that as soon as the Vietnamese authorities create favorable conditions for the resumption of negotiations, the Chinese Government is ready to exert all its efforts to seek a negotiated settlement. The necessary actual deeds are the withdrawal of all SRV troops from Kampuchea, an end to threats against Thailand, armed intrusions across the Chinese border, and all other anti-Chinese activities.	EP	FBIS (China) 9 Sep 81	0176B  0176C
09/07/81	JAPAN/PRC. Gu Mu, Chinese Vice Premier of the State Council, meets in Beijing with Susumu Nakai, Chairman of the Executive Board of the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan, and discusses the Japanese Government's proposal for a loan to China for construction projects. Vice Premier Gu says that the Chinese Government agrees in principle with the proposal for a 300 billion yen (about \$1.3 billion) loan. Further details will be negotiated between related departments of both governments.	P	FBIS (USSR) 8 Sep 81	0177B  0249  0249B
09/07/81	ASEAN/JAPAN/USSR/SRV. TASS (Moscow) reports that the General Secretary of the VCP Central Committee Le Duan is in the Soviet Union and met today with CPSU General Secretary Brezhnev. The report says the two leaders agreed that "consolidation of security in Asia should become a matter of common concern to the Asian states. In this connection, they [Le Duan and Brezhnev] attach great importance to broadening cooperation with India and express willingness to establish and strengthen relations of friendship and cooperation with Indonesia, Malaysia, and all the peace-loving countries of Asia. The cause of peace in Asia would only gain if Japan joined in the constructive efforts to establish truly good-neighborly relations between Asian countries."	MP	FBIS (USSR) 8 Sep 81	0253  0253B  0253C



## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
09/07/81	SRV/USSR. Thousands of Soviet technicians and advisers are arriving in Vietnam to take part in construction and defense projects. Soviet-Vietnamese relations are reaching a new peak. One indication of the increasing Soviet presence is the recent opening of the first Russian-language school for Soviet dependents in Hanoi. The teaching of Russian to the Vietnamese is also being stepped up with Soviet specialists providing refresher courses to some 200 Vietnamese Russian teachers. For Vietnam, Russian has become the language of the future.	CE	FEER (Hong Kong) 25 Sep 81	0602
09/07/81	JAPAN/PRC. China expresses agreement in principle with the Japanese Government's offer of yen 300 billion (\$1.3 billion) in economic assistance to help build industrial plants in its drive to modernize the country.	E	FBIS (AP) 9 Sep 81	0819
09/08/81	JAPAN/PRC. Japan offers to extend \$1.3 billion in credits to finance industrial projects in China. Beijing accepts the offer in principle, dropping an earlier request for \$2.6 billion in Japanese aid. The offer provides for the equivalent of \$1 billion in government-sponsored, low-interest yen credits for the purchase of Japanese goods from Tokyo's overseas economic cooperation fund and Japan's Exim Bank. An additional \$300 million in yen loans will be supplied by a consortium of Japanese commercial banks. The funds are designed for use in the completion of a petrochemical plant at Daging and a large steel mill at Baoshan. The tentative agreement reached so far by the two countries should ease tensions that developed when Beijing canceled several large plant contracts earlier this year.	E	WP 8 Sep 81; Japan Times (Tokyo) 5/8 Sep 81	0128
09/08/81	JAPAN/PRC. The Japanese Government announces it will offer yen 300 billion (\$1.3 billion) in soft government loans and commercial bank financing to China to continue work on the Baoshan steel complex and the Daging and Nanjing petrochemical projects. China had requested twice that amount and at lower interest rates from the Export-Import Bank rather than commercial loans.	E	AWSJ (Hong Kong) 8 Sep 81	0178
09/08/81	JAPAN/PRC. Kyodo reports from Beijing that China's CCP Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping expresses his satisfaction with the Japanese Government's proposal for a yen 300 billion (\$1.3 billion) loan for construction projects. He tells Susumu Nakaido, Chairman of the Executive Board of Japan's Liberal Democratic party that he thinks the plant construction issue is almost settled.	E	FBIS (China) 9 Sep 81	0179
09/08/81	SRV/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Vietnamese to Vietnam reports statements by the general secretary of the VCP Central Committee and by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee during a meeting between the two leaders in Moscow on 7 September. According to the Soviet broadcast Leonid Brezhnev told Le Duan, "We welcome Vietnam's policy of joining efforts with Laos and Kampuchea to turn	P	FBIS (USSR) 10 Sep 81	0258

# SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
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	Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability. The Soviet Union supports Vietnam's constructive, correct stand in affirming that all Southeast Asian problems must be resolved by the people in the region themselves. All they need is to free themselves from all forms of outside intervention and to smash all of Washington's and Beijing's crafty schemes of intensifying tension and confrontation in the relations among the countries in the region." Le Duan, in reply to Brezhnev, is reported to have said, "Solidarity with the Soviet Union is a factor of primary importance for firmly ensuring the national construction and defense of the Vietnamese people." The broadcast says that during their meeting the two leaders set common objectives and tasks regarding various world issues.			0258B
				0258C
09/08/81	DPRK/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) reports that a ceremonial meeting was held in Moscow on 7 September to commemorate the 33d anniversary of the establishment of the DPRK. DPRK Ambassador to the Soviet Union Kwon Hui-kyong attended the meeting and "evaluated highly" the Soviet people's solidarity with the Korean people. Deputy Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium P. G. Gilashvili and Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers K. F. Katushev were the highest ranking Soviet officials at the meeting.	P	FBIS (USSR) 14 Sep 81	0263
09/08/81	DPRK/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) reports that DPRK Premier Yi Chong-ok passed through Moscow on 6 September on his way home from Syria. He was met and seen off at the airport by Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers K. F. Katushev.	P	FBIS (USSR) 15 Sep 81	0264
09/08/81	LAOS/USSR. Soviet specialists will assist in the construction of the Kao Liao irrigation system in Vientiane Province. The new irrigation works will bring water to about 8,000 hectares of rice fields and make it possible to grow two crops a year. The system will comprise dozens of irrigation canals, two large water reservoirs, and a powerful pumping station.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 23 Sep 81	0657
09/08/81	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese PM Sunao Sonoda states that Japan is ready to play a positive role to help the Soviet Union and the United States escape from their escalating arms race.	P	FBIS (AP) 9 Sep 81	0813
09/08/81	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese officials state that the Japanese Government has given the go-ahead for accepting Soviet-demanded terms on a trade credit for Japanese steel plate shipments. The contract calls for shipment of 300,000 tons of plates to process into tubular goods between next month and July. Japanese steel companies had no choice but to accept the demanded 7.25 percent interest rate for the 5-year supplier's credit, as West European countries have granted easier credit to help improve the competitive position of their own steel makers.	E	FBIS (AP) 9 Sep 81	0817
				0817B
09/08/81	KAMPUCHEA/MALAYSIA/PRC/USSR. Son Sann meets with Malaysian PM Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie and they discuss the forthcoming UN General Assembly meeting. The Malaysian PM is confident that Democratic Kampuchea will retain its seat at the UN.	P	FBIS (AP) 15 Sep 81	0825

## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
09/09/81	<p> DPRK/ROK/PRC. The official People's Daily in Beijing, in an editorial marking the 33d anniversary of the founding of North Korea, disputes a US decision to postpone the withdrawal of combat troops from South Korea. The paper says "Such an attitude on the part of the United States impedes the relaxation of tension in the Korean peninsula" and urges Washington to resume the troop pullout "as early as possible so as to create favorable conditions for Korea's peaceful reunification."</p>	M	Washington Post 9 Sep 81	0129
09/09/81	<p> SRV/PRC. Vietnam News Agency reports Chinese troops crossed a stream delineating the border with Vietnam and attacked farmers harvesting crops in Bat Sat District, Hoang Lien Son Province, killing one person and wounding several others.</p>	M	Japan Times (Tokyo) 26 Sep 81	0171
09/09/81	<p> KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Pen Sovan, General Secretary of the KPRP meets in Moscow with Leonid Brezhnev. The two leaders exchange opinions on the situation in Southeast Asia and discuss long-term trends for the further development of Soviet-Kampuchean cooperation. Pen Sovan thanks Brezhnev for the Soviet Union's fraternal aid to Kampuchea.</p>	P	FBIS (USSR) 9 Sep 81	0256
09/09/81	<p> SRV/USSR. Tass (Moscow) reports that Le Duan, General Secretary of the VCP Central Committee, and To Huu, a Deputy Chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, have ended a friendly visit to the USSR. Secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko and Mikhail Zimyanin were at Vnukovo Airport to see Le Duan and To Huu off.</p>	P	FBIS (USSR) 10 Sep 81	0257
09/09/81	<p> KAMPUCHEA/USSR. TASS (Moscow) reports the departure from the Soviet Union of Kampuchean General Secretary of the Central Committee of the PRPK Pen Sovan. According to TASS, Pen Sovan has completed his "rest at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee."</p>	P	FBIS (USSR) 9 Sep 81	0259
09/09/81	<p> JAPAN/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Japanese to Japan calls Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's visit to northern Hokkaido provocative and meaningless. The broadcast says: "The Japanese Government is maneuvering to implant mistaken notions in the minds of its people by asserting that its claim for the southern part of the Kuril Islands has historical and legal grounds." According to the broadcast, the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry [MITI] has for several years treated the collection of kelp by Japanese fishermen from an area around Signalny, a Soviet-controlled Kuril Island claimed by Japan, as an import subject to a 15 percent customs duty. The Soviet broadcast speculates that MITI considers the northern territorial issue settled.</p>	P	FBIS (USSR) 11 Sep 81	0260
09/09/81	<p> DPRK/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Korean to North Korea discusses Soviet technical aid to the DPRK. According to the broadcast, the Soviet Union is providing "modern technology and facilities, petroleum, petroleum products, nonferrous metallurgical processed products and other goods" to the DPRK. It says further that the DPRK has used Soviet technical aid to "produce in large quantities tractors, cargo</p>	E	FBIS (USSR) 11 Sep 81	0261

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09/09/81	trucks, large ships, and many other products of various types." It mentions that the DPRK Government has awarded "medals of the republic" to 856 of 3,000 Soviet technicians who have made contributions to Socialist construction in North Korea.			0261B
09/09/81	KAMPUCHEA/SINGAPORE/USSR. TASS (Moscow) accuses the PRC and United States "staging" the meeting in Singapore of three former Kampuchean leaders, Norodom Sihanouk, Son San, and Khieu Samphan, for the purpose of "fanning up confrontation in Southeast Asia." Tass does not criticize Singapore in the report.	P	FBIS (USSR) 10 Sep 81	0274
09/09/81	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. General Secretary of the KPRP Pen Sovan meets with CPSU General Secretary Brezhnev in Moscow.	P	FBIS (AP) 10 Sep 81	0822
09/09/81	PHILIPPINES/PRC. The Philippine Government decides to repatriate 27 Chinese refugees who sought political asylum in the Philippines after escaping by boat from Guangzhou last month.	P	FBIS (AP) 15 Sep 81	0831
09/10/81	SRV/USSR. Le Duan, General Secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party (VCP), returns to Hanoi from a trip to the USSR bringing back agreements that will deepen Vietnam's economic dependence on Moscow. In talks with Soviet President Brezhnev, the two sides planned the joint construction of 40 economic projects in Vietnam and increased Soviet participation in the exploration for oil and gas on the Vietnamese southern continental shelf over the next 5 years. (Western companies have withdrawn from oil exploration in Vietnam on the premise that it was uneconomical.) Part of the price of Russian assistance will be increased exports of Vietnamese fruits and vegetables to the Soviet Far East and Siberia. With an acute shortfall in rice production and a sharp decline in fish catches over the past few years, the export of food from the SRV shows the desperate situation in which Hanoi finds itself and which it can ill afford.	ES	Times (London) 11 Sep 81	0130
09/10/81	INDIA/PRC. Indian officials announce that a company of Chinese troops intruded into Indian territory in the Karakoram Pass area of Ladakh and planted a Chinese flag. In a separate incident, the officials report that Indian security forces arrested six people charged with being Chinese-trained guerrillas in Ladakh. The apprehended suspects were allegedly dispatched to India by Chinese military intelligence authorities in western Tibet and were caught last month in the vicinity of Indian defense installations.	MP	Japan Times (Tokyo) 12 Sep 81	0172
09/10/81	SRV/PRC/USSR. Congren Ribao (Beijing) praises the recent meeting of the three Kampuchean "patriotic leaders" in Singapore as "an important step in their uniting to resist the Vietnamese aggressors" and declares that "this is a heavy blow to the conspiratorial activities of the Soviet Union and Vietnam. All peace-loving people hope that the Kampuchean patriotic forces will take their national interests	P	FBIS (China) 17 Sep 81	0180

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09/10/81	into account, seek common ground on major issues while reserving differences on minor ones, solve their differences through consultations, turn the desire for unity into reality, and drive the Vietnamese aggressors out of Kampuchea as early as possible."			0180B
09/10/81	JAPAN/ROK/USSR. The foreign ministers of Japan and South Korea meet in Seoul. The security of Northeast Asia and the two nations' perceptions of the Soviet Union as a threat to security in the region are issues discussed at the meeting. ROK Foreign Minister Lho Shin-yong says that since Japan's views on the security issues are basically the same as those held by South Korea and the United States, Japan should contribute more to the security of the region. Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda says that Japan agreed to the "Ottawa Declaration" and believes that Free World countries should cooperate to cope with Soviet expansionism as manifested in the invasion into Afghanistan, however Japan also believes "the defense efforts of the Republic of Korea and the presence of American forces are making sufficient contributions to the maintenance of power balance on the Korean peninsula." At the meeting the ROK requests security related loans from Japan totalling \$6 billion. Sonoda says it is impossible for Japan to extend defense related assistance to the ROK and that further negotiations are needed concerning economic loans by Japan to South Korea.	MP	KOREA HERALD (Seoul) 11 Sep 81	0284
09/10/81	JAPAN/USSR. GOJ PM Zenko Suzuki renews his call to the USSR for negotiations to settle the Northern Islands dispute. After a politically charged aerial "inspection trip" of the area near the islands, Suzuki tells a press conference that "it is quite regrettable that the Soviet Union has not yet shown sincerity but has insisted there is no territorial issue between the two countries and argues that the claim over the islands is an anti-Soviet campaign only by a handful of Japanese . . . We need a patient dialog with Moscow at all levels . . . We will strongly call on the Soviet Union to come to the negotiating table solve the territorial issue." In a related development, Soviet news agency Tass labels as "provocative" the Suzuki inspection trip.	P	Asia Record (Berkeley) Oct 81	0603
09/10/81	JAPAN/PRC. The first China-Japan symposium on steelmaking adjourns in Beijing. The conference was sponsored by the Chinese Society of Metals and the Japanese Steel Institute and was attended by 69 Chinese and 21 Japanese specialists who presented papers on the physical chemistry of steelmaking, pre-treatment of hot metal and vacuum metallurgy, and steelmaking and solidification processes.	S	SWB (Reading, UK) 23 Sep 81	0658
09/10/81	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese PM Suzuki observes four Soviet-held islands off eastern Hokkaido. Suzuki is the first Japanese prime minister to make an "inspection" of the islands. The trip is made to demonstrate the strong desire of the Japanese people for return of the islands.	P	FBIS (AP) 10 Sep 81	0821
09/10/81	THAILAND/USSR. Thai Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives Narong Wongwan, a member of a Thai delegation just returned from the Soviet Union, reports that as a result of the visit, Thailand is now able to sell more products to the Soviet Union.	P	FBIS (AP) 15 Sep 81	0828

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09/10/81	JAPAN/USSR. Kyodo (Tokyo) reports that the Soviet Union is indicating a willingness to order compressor stations for a natural gas pipeline from a consortium of Japanese firms. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Toshiba Corporation, and Mitsubishi Corporation stand good chances of winning a Soviet order for three to eight motor drive compressor stations. Each station is valued at \$70 to \$80 million.	E	FBIS (AP) 16 Sep 81	0833
09/11/81	JAPAN/USSR. Nikolay Tikhonov, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, meets in Moscow with Shgeyoshi Matsumae, President of the Japanese Association of Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and Tatsuro Matsumae, Vice-Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Japanese House of Councillors. According to TASS (Moscow), the two Japanese leaders "spoke highly of the Soviet peace initiatives advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress" and made suggestions for improving Japanese-Soviet relations.	P	FBIS (USSR) 14 Sep 81	0262
09/11/81	PAKISTAN/USSR. American scholar on South Asia Selig Harrison hints to a reporter that recent border incursions by Soviet/DRA troops into Pakistan may not be completely true. "There is undoubtedly a danger of Soviet hot pursuit into Pakistan," states Harrison, "but the timing of this episode unavoidably raises questions over what is said to have occurred on the eve of scheduled House hearings on US military aid to Pakistan. One must await further evidence to see that the facts as presented are borne out. In all too many cases, governments seeking military aid have presented evidence of alleged incidents that later prove to be unfounded or greatly exaggerated." US arms negotiator James Buckley has attributed the most recent border probes to his presence in Pakistan. Noting that similar attacks occurred just prior to his last visit to Pakistan, Buckley suspects the Soviets are signaling Pakistan not to forge close security links with the United States.	MP	Chris Science Monitor (Boston) 11 Sep 81	0553
09/11/81	INDIA/PAKISTAN/USSR. PM Indira Gandhi in a press interview with a French newspaper, blames Pakistan and indirectly the United States for perpetuating the crisis in Afghanistan. She says that "there are certain countries very important to this solution that do not want the solution (of the Afghan problem)." She adds that it is very "convenient" for Pakistan "to have this continuing problem" and that Islamabad is "taking the fullest advantage of it in every way" and that "even the much bigger countries think that it is a good idea that the Soviet Union should be engaged at various points."	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 12 Sep 81	0604
09/11/81	ASEAN/KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. The leader of the Kampuchean National Front Son Sann calls on ASEAN and other friendly nations to continue to exert pressure on Vietnam so that its troops will withdraw from Kampuchea.	P	FBIS (AP) 15 Sep 81	0826
09/11/81	THAILAND/USSR. The Soviet Union's trade commissioner and commercial counselor in Thailand, Boris Levin, urges Thailand to buy more of its products, especially tractors and machinery, to close the wide trade gap between the two countries. As of 8 September, the USSR had for the year ordered goods from Thailand worth \$324.7 million but sold goods to Thailand amounting to only \$12.3 million.	E	FBIS (AP) 15 Sep 81	0829



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09/12/81	ASEAN/SRV/USSR/PRC. Xinhua (Beijing) commentary on Soviet denunciation of the Singapore meeting of the three "Kampuchean patriotic forces" argues that the Soviet reaction demonstrates that the USSR is very afraid of the unity and expansion of Kampuchea's patriotic forces. It also shows that Moscow has no respect at all for the wishes of the ASEAN countries, and that the USSR intends to go on supporting Vietnamese aggression and pretensions to regional hegemony. It concludes that "it is only illusory to think that Moscow and Hanoi may change their stands before they have suffered enough."	P	FBIS (China) 15 Sep 81	0181
09/12/81	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. A Kampuchean domestic radio broadcast reports on a 9 September meeting in Moscow between five Kampuchean leaders and I. V. Arkhipov, first Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The Kampuchean leaders who attended the meeting were General Secretary of the KPRP Central Committee Pen Sovan, Kampuchean Ambassador to the USSR Meas Samang, Chairman of the KPRP Committee to Control State Affairs Sim Ka, Minister of Agriculture Kong Samol, and Minister of Communications, Transportation, and Posts Khun Chhy.	P	FBIS (USSR) 15 Sep 81	0266
09/12/81	JAPAN/USSR. In an article entitled "Irresponsible Trip" Izvestiya (Moscow) criticizes Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's policies concerning the Soviet-controlled Kuril Islands claimed by Japan. Specifically criticized are the declaration of a "Northern Territories Day," the inclusion of the Soviet-controlled islands in the "sphere of operations" of the Japanese Maritime Self-Defense Force, and a proposed increase in the Prime Minister's funds budgeted for conducting what Izvestiya describes as "anti-Soviet campaigns." The Soviet article concludes with this statement: "The Soviet Union is thus openly and consistently pursuing a course toward maintaining a constructive dialog with Japan at all times and on all levels. If Japan's ruling circles still show a preference for a deliberate escalation of the irresponsible and totally unfounded claims on Soviet lands, Tokyo's actions can only serve as a symptom of the ripening of a new seat of tension in the Far East, one fraught with grave consequences for the cause of peace and stability in that region."	P	FBIS (USSR) 18 Sep 81	0273
				0273B
				0273C
09/12/81	INDIA/USSR. A Moscow-inspired article reports that Indo-Soviet trade has expanded more than four-fold in the last 20 years and has undergone qualitative changes. During the 1961-65 period, two way trade amounted to around \$1.3 billion. From 1976-80, it rose to \$5.7 billion, while in 1980 alone it totaled a record \$1.740 billion. This trade was carried out on the basis of Indian rupees and posed no balance of payments problems. During the period 1961-70, the principal Soviet export to India consisted of machinery including heavy trucks, oil prospecting equipment and spare parts. During 1971-80, raw materials, such as crude oil, nonferrous metal, and asbestos, and commodities such as fertilizers and newsprint replaced machinery as the principal Soviet exports to India. At present, India	E	Times of India (Bombay) 13 Sep 81	0605
				0605B



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09/12/81	depends on the USSR for 60 percent of its kerosene requirements, 40 percent of its diesel imports, 55 percent of its asbestos, 20 percent of its zinc, and 20 percent of its newsprint. Today, the USSR has become an important buyer of Indian goods and receives about 15 percent of total Indian exports. Soviet purchases include traditional goods such as jute, tea, and tobacco and such manufactured consumer items as cotton textiles, ready made garments, paints, handicrafts, chemical products, carpets, and knitwear.			0605C
09/12/81	JAPAN/USSR. Junya Yano, Secretary General of the opposition Komeito party, writes in the party organ that Japan is facing at least a potential military threat from the USSR. The Komeito leader writes that current Soviet military strength exceeds that necessary for the defense of the USSR or the entire Soviet Bloc and concedes that Moscow has been pursuing an expansionist policy. However, he believes Russia probably will not carry out armed aggression against Japan in the next 4 to 5 years. The view expressed by Yano represents a major shift in the Komeito position on security matters and follows closely an announcement by Party Chairman Yoshikatsu Takeiri that Komeito would henceforth support the JSDF as a constitutionally legitimate body.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 13 Sep 81	0605D 0606 0606B
09/13/81	JAPAN/ROK/USSR. A Korea Herald (Seoul) editorial criticizes Japan for not agreeing to the ROK position at the recent Foreign Minister's meeting in Seoul concerning the need for Japan to increase its contribution to the defense of Northeast Asia in response to Soviet military expansion. The editorial says, "Indeed, Korea and Japan must now develop a close cooperative relationship on a new plane in the face of the growing Communist threat to the security of East Asian nations. The threat is posed by the expanding Soviet forces in the region and the enormous buildup of North Korea's offensive military strength." The editorial also says that two countries pursuing the same democratic values and facing a common threat to their stability need to share roles commensurate with their respective GNP's.	MP	Korea Herald (Seoul) 13 Sep 81	0285 0285B
09/13/81	INDIA/PRC. Military officials keeping watch on the Sino-Indian frontier from Srinagar report Chinese army men disguised as smugglers crossed the cease-fire line sometime in August, hoisted the Chinese flag on Indian soil, and have yet to vacate the area. Although the Chinese have denied any border intrusion by their forces, India insists troops are encamped at the tri-junction area of Ladakh, 200 meters inside Indian territory.	M	The Hindu (Madras) 14 Sep 81	0510 0510B
09/13/81	INDIA/USSR. According to a NY Times South Asia correspondent, Indian officials were surprised that Washington chose to make the Griffin affair public knowledge. "At least three Soviet diplomats," the unidentified official notes, "have been similarly barred from India in the past 18 months."	P	New York Times 14 Sep 81	0511

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09/13/81	JAPAN/PRC/USSR. An analytical article on Japan's foreign policy reports that most Japanese view their relations with the USSR as a local issue. Despite Tokyo's willingness, when asked by Washington, to look at Russia through the American prism of the global balance of power, the GOF is eager to keep open its own line of communication with Moscow, as expressed by a foreign ministry spokesman who notes that "We are definitely more interested in some kind of detente than the Americans." Although alarmed by the huge Russian arsenal in the Far East, Japanese officials do not feel this military power is aimed directly at their country. The Japanese want a thaw in relations with Russia, but they insist on dealing first with the dispute over the "Northern Territories," the southern Kurile Islands claimed by Japan but occupied by the USSR since 1945. This dispute has blocked the conclusion of a peace treaty for 30 years and the Soviet Union has yet to admit that a territorial issue even exists between the two nations. Russian intransigence on the "Northern Territories" question has helped to disguise the divergence between Japan's overwhelming regional concerns and America's desire to contain Soviet power all over the globe. Symptoms of a similar nature, indicating the difference between Japan's local, and America's global interests in East Asia surfaced in June, when the United States decided to lift its ban on arms sales to China. Despite the military superiority of Russia over China, Japan believes that the balance of power in East Asia is stable. Some Japanese are concerned that China, if it were better armed, would use that strength to influence events in Southeast Asia, as well as on its border with the USSR. China's vacillation on economic issues and projects has also raised doubts among some influential Japanese about the country's political stability.	P	Economist (London) 26 Sep 81	0607
				0607B
				0607C
				0607D
				0607E
09/13/81	KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. Representatives of three main Cambodian resistance groups meet in Bangkok to work toward setting up a coalition against Vietnamese troops in their homeland.	P	FBIS (AP) 15 Sep 81	0827
09/14/81	LAOS/USSR. General Secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Kaysone Phomvihane meets with Leonid Brezhnev in Moscow and is awarded the Order of Lenin by Brezhnev. TASS (Moscow) reports that the two leaders "expressed confidence that cooperation and interaction of the Socialist community with all progressive, democratic forces and with responsible political circles of the capitalist world that are showing good will, will lead to a strengthening of international security and will enable the people to concentrate their efforts on achieving peaceful constructive aims." According to TASS, Kaysone Phomvihane concluded his "vacation" in the USSR and left for home sometime after his meeting with Brezhnev.	P	FBIS (USSR) 15 Sep 81	0265
				0265B
09/14/81	INDIA/USSR. The Indian Air Force will phase out the Soviet Mi-4 helicopters which have been in use since the first shipments arrived in 1960. Phasing out the popular helicopters has, according to the Indian Express (Bombay), created a gap in the country's air power which "will need to be filled." The Mi-8, currently the backbone of India's helicopter fleet, is seen as the best replacement since it	M	Indian Express (Bombay) 14 Sep 81	0513

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09/14/81	runs on inexpensive aviation turbine fuel and is "freely available" from the Soviets.			0513B
09/14/81	JAPAN/USSR. Pravda denounces a trip by PM Zenko Suzuki to view from afar the "Northern Territories" occupied by the USSR as "provocation-al" and notes the divergence of views between the perceived frivolities of Japanese officials over the territorial issue in Tokyo and the people of Hokkaido who "attribute greater importance to undisturbed fishing than to the restoration of the northern territories." Left unsaid in the article is the reality that Japanese fishermen are dependent on Soviet goodwill to ply their trade in Soviet waters and the fact that Russian officials have not been reluctant to identify and provide with proper documentation those Japanese fishermen who have displayed the proper cooperative spirit on the northern islands dispute while at the same time placing restrictions on, detaining, or excluding those other wayward fishermen who have not been sufficiently supportive of Moscow's party line on the subject. The article concludes that "truly, fishermen are more farsighted than certain professional politicians."	P	CDSP (Columbus) 14 Oct 81	0608  0608B  0608C
09/14/81	LAOS/USSR. Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev meets with Laotian Premier Kayson Phomvihane in the third round of talks this month between the Kremlin and Indochinese leaders. Brezhnev earlier held discussions with VCP leader Le Duan and Premier Pen Sovan of the Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea. No details have emerged concerning the talks. However, western diplomats speculate that the discussions may be linked to the recent creation of an anti-Vietnamese front by dissident Khmer leaders who met in Singapore last month.	P	CDSP (Columbus) 16 Sep 81; JT (Tokyo) 16 Sep 81	0609
09/14/81	SRV/PRC. Vietnamese border guards release 23 Chinese captured during "intrusions into Vietnam for intelligence and sabotage."	M	FBIS (AP) 15 Sep 81	0830
09/15/81	JAPAN/ROK/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Japanese to Japan criticizes a Japan-ROK foreign ministers meeting recently held in Seoul. The broadcast says that the ROK side "tried in every possible way to create the impression that there were threats from the DPRK and the Soviet Union." The Soviet broadcast says that during a visit to the Demilitarized Zone the Japanese Foreign Minister blamed the tension existing between North and South Korea on North Korea. "The Japanese side thus demonstrated its solidarity with South Korea's push for further militarization."	P	FBIS (USSR) 17 Sep 81	0270  0270B
09/15/81	DPRK/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Korean to North Korea says that a delegation of the DPRK General Federation of Trade Unions headed by Mun Pyong-nok has arrived in the Soviet Union. The DPRK delegation will meet with activists of trade unions in Moscow and in Kishinev in the Moldavian SSR, and then will learn about the preparatory work for the 17th plenary meeting of [?Soviet trade unions].	C	FBIS (USSR) 15 Sep 81	0271

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
09/15/81	SINGAPORE/PRC/USSR. An article entitled "Ill Winds Over Asia" in Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya (Moscow) is critical of Singapore for allowing Norodom Sihanouk, Sonu San, and Khieu Samphan to meet in that country. The article says, "Surprisingly, this hoary old imperialist method of 'divide and conquer' worked. Singapore, which had once condemned US aggression against the countries of Indochina and had expressed concern at the Chinese attack on Vietnam, went along with Beijing and Washington, allowing its territory to be used for an assemblage of political corpses thrown on the garbage heap of history by the Kampuchean people."	P	FBIS (USSR) 21 Sep 81	0275
09/15/81	INDIA/PRC/USSR. In an article entitled "Ill Winds Over Asia" published in Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya (Moscow) the PRC is accused of setting up missile launchers near its border with India.	M	FBIS (USSR) 21 Sep 81	0276
09/15/81	KAMPUCHEA/LAOS/SRV/USSR. Mystery surrounds a recent visit to the USSR by the three Indochinese chiefs of government amid journalistic speculation that a summit meeting was held with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev. At a banquet for VCP Chairman Le Duan, Brezhnev acknowledges that discussions were held, and declares that the "common credo" of the USSR and Vietnam's foreign policy is "peace, peace for all, peace which is reliable, just and inviolable." The response of Le Duan, stressing the need for an "identity of views and coordination of actions among the Communist parties and states in the Socialist community," plus the concurrent meeting being held by anti-Vietnamese Khmer leaders in Singapore, lends credence to a view that the summit in the USSR is being held to formulate a common position on the Kampuchean issue. While the strategy decided at the summit will not be known until the countries of Indochina come up with new proposals in various world forums, Soviet and Indochinese media reporting suggests a forthcoming policy of military restraint and patient diplomacy to gain support among the ASEAN nations and erode Beijing's position in the area.	P	FEER (Hong Kong) 18 Sep 81	0610
09/15/81	PHILIPPINES/USSR. The Philippine Foreign Ministry dissociates itself from a published report purportedly emanating from the ministry and warning against Soviet monitoring of US naval activities in Philippine waters. The report alleged that USSR interest in pursuing joint shipping or fishing ventures with Manila were motivated by politico-strategic, rather than economic, considerations. It also accused a local firm with Soviet connections of using commercial vessels with electronic equipment for surveying Philippine territorial waters for naval and submarine operations. The report concluded that such activities meant "possible interference with our communications network, monitoring of the movements of US naval vessels in and out of Subic Bay and possible contacts with subversive groups in the sensitive areas of the country." The origin of the published report remains unknown.	P	Asia Record (Berkeley) Oct 81	0611B 0611C

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09/16/81	PAKISTAN/PRC. A delegation from Pakistan's Ministry of Information and Broadcasting travels to Beijing to confer with its Chinese counterparts.	P	FBIS (China) 19 Aug 81	0162
09/16/81	LAOS/USSR. A Soviet broadcast in Lao to Laos says that the Soviet Union continues to assist in the construction and operational training of personnel for a communications satellite station on the outskirts of Vientiane. "A technical school in Vientiane is now training the first group of television technicians, producers, programmers, and announcers for this network. A number of Lao students are also undergoing training programs in the Soviet Union to become future radio and television technicians and engineers for this satellite station. Fifteen young Lao engineers and technicians are now cooperating with their Soviet counterparts in constructing this station. These Soviet specialists have given practical training in television technology to their Lao colleagues."	S	FBIS (USSR) 17 Sep 81	0272
09/16/81	SRV/PRC/USSR. Beijing broadcast to Laos in Lao says that Laos has become a base for the big and small hegemonists to expand their influence in Southeast Asia and carry out activities against China. The Soviet Union has sent a large number of military advisers to Laos and has adopted schemes for the Vietnamese occupation troops to carry out tens of thousands of Lao people have been detained in rehabilitation camps, and the Vietnamese have cruelly suppressed the Lao and Meo ethnic minority peoples. Economic intimidation and plunder have made the Lao people poorer, and a large number of Lao farmers have been driven out of their native land and replaced by some 100,000 Vietnamese. The flames of anti-Vietnamese guerrilla warfare of the Lao people are blazing up, and Laos has become a heavy burden for the aggressors.	P	FBIS (China) 21 Sep 81	0403
09/16/81	INDIA/USSR. A Washington Post correspondent in Asia reports India has formed a squadron of MiG-25 jets and is expecting more to be delivered from the Soviet Union in the future. Concurrently, India is negotiating for the purchase of the French-built Mirage 2000. The final agreement is expected to be sealed when PM Gandhi visits Paris later this year.	M	Washington Post 16 Sep 81	0403B 0403C
09/16/81	BANGLADESH/USSR. The USSR agrees to provide the Power Development Board of Bangladesh with designs and technical assistance needed to construct a 210 megawatt power station at a cost of \$735 million. Under the agreement terms, the Soviets will provide a soft-term loan with 3 percent annual interest to be repaid in 10 years. The Soviets further agree to supply all the equipment and materials necessary to complete the project and will dispatch Soviet technicians to Bangladesh.	ES	Bangladesh Observer (Dacca) 17 Sep 81	0576 0576B

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09/16/81	JAPAN/PRC. A high-level Japanese delegation visits Beijing to ascertain what supplies of coking and steaming coal and crude oil can be expected from China after 1983. Japan previously asked China to provide coal and oil in an amount equivalent to the value of the Japanese plants and industrial equipment to be sent to China during the same period. Government officials in Beijing have not yet responded to the Japanese request because of unexpected delays in the development of oil and coal resources in China, as a result of current economic re-adjustment policies.	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 9 Sep 81	0612
09/16/81	SRV/PRC. Vietnam News Agency reports Chinese Armed Forces fired hundreds of mortar and artillery rounds on various hamlets of Vi Xuyen District, Ha Tuyen Province, destroying houses and crops.	M	Japan Times (Tokyo) 26 Sep 81	0613
09/16/81	THAILAND/USSR. Thai Deputy Premier Thanat Khoman states in an interview with the "Nation Review" (Bangkok) that the Soviet Union has made some "tactical readjustments" in its dealings with ASEAN over the Kampuchean conflict, although its basic strategy remains the same. He says that he is convinced that the Soviets' new tactics consist of spreading rumors that Moscow is in conflict with Hanoi over the Kampuchean issue. Despite these tactics, he says, Thailand continues to believe that the USSR supports Vietnam in Kampuchea.	P	FBIS (AP) 17 Sep 81	0834
09/17/81	JAPAN/USSR/PRC. Beijing domestic broadcast praises Japan's struggle to recover the northern territories, and says that all Japanese political parties are unanimous in demanding the return of the territories. It argues that the USSR holds onto the territories for several reasons: they are of vital military value in the Kremlin's strategy of expansion in Southeast Asia; they can be used as bait to coerce Japan on such issues as obtaining loans and the development of Siberia; and since the Soviet Union is still occupying the territories of many countries, it fears that returning the territories to Japan "will certainly trigger a chain reaction, which Moscow dreads most."	P	FBIS (China) 18 Sep 81	0182
09/17/81	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. TASS (Moscow) criticizes the recommendation by the credentials committee of the UN General Assembly to seat the Democratic Kampuchea delegation and not the representatives of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Tass says, "The decision that the Pol Pot clique continue to be seated at the United Nations is an outrage on the memory of the 3 million genocide victims in Kampuchea."	P	FBIS (USSR) 21 Sep 81	0277
09/17/81	BANGLADESH/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) reports that the Bangladesh jute export corporation and the Soviet Eksportlen association have signed an agreement in Dacca. The article says the Soviet Union is "a substantial factor in Bangladesh's economic development." No further details concerning the agreement are discussed in the article.	E	FBIS (USSR) 23 Sep 81	0279
09/17/81	JAPAN/PRC. A 31-member delegation from the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade arrives in Beijing. They meet with Chinese PM Zhao Ziyang who assures them China's economic readjustment is progressing smoothly and then with Vice Premier Yu Qiuli, who briefs them on the development of China's energy resources. The delegation also meets with leading members of the State Planning and State Economic Commissions.	E	FBIS (China) 18 Sep 81	0400

## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
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09/17/81	ASEAN/SRV/PRC/USSR. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) denounces SRV FM Nguyen Co Thach's unexpected support of ASEAN's plan for a neutral zone in Southeast Asia as a "new trick." According to Renmin Ribao the Vietnamese move is designed to deflect criticism toward the new UN General Assembly session to try to whet the appetite of ASEAN for negotiations on Kampuchea, and to confound world opinion. "In fact, Nguyen Co Thach is dishing up the same old stuff with a different label. If we link the proposal of a 'neutral zone' with the strategy which the Soviet Union energetically pursues--a 'neutral' Europe and a 'neutral' Japan--we can easily see who is trying to serve and who is behind the scenes boss."	P	China Daily (Beijing) 20 Sept 81	0401  0401B
09/17/81	JAPAN/USSR. Japan and the USSR initiate talks on the amount and terms of a \$5 million loan sought by the Soviet Union in connection with the development of a natural gas pipeline project. The loan would be used for the purchase of gas compressor stations from Japan.	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 18 Sep 81	0614
09/17/81	SRV/PRC. Vietnam News Agency reports Chinese troops crossed the border into Trung Khanh District, Cao Bang Province, destroying houses and pilfering crops belonging to local residents.	M	Japan Times (Tokyo) 26 Sep 81	0615
09/18/81	LAOS/USSR. TASS (Moscow) reports that a delegation of CPSU party workers led by N. I. Sonnov, Secretary of Chelyabinsk Obkom, visited Laos from 8 to 16 September to "exchange experience of the party leadership of propaganda organs."	P	FBIS (USSR) 23 Sep 81	0280
09/18/81	INDIA/PRC/USSR. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) describes a story in the Indian newspaper Statesman for 10 September that a company of Chinese soldiers intruded 200 meters into Indian territory and hoisted the Chinese flag as "pure fabrication." Since the Chinese Government has stated more than once that prior to a boundary settlement both sides should strive to maintain the tranquility of the border, "it is a very unfriendly act for that Indian newspaper to publish this falsehood." "One thing that merits our attention is that the Soviet media played up the rumor in an attempt to sow discord between India and China."	P	Beijing Review (Beijing) 28 Sept 81	0402  0402B
09/18/81	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC/USSR. UN General Assembly votes 77 to 37 with 31 abstentions against a Soviet and Vietnamese effort to strip the defunct Democratic Kampuchea (DK) of its UN representation and accredit instead the Heng Samrin regime now installed in Phnom Penh. The vote is considered a victory for ASPAN which the United States quietly supports and a defeat for the Vietnamese-installed Phnom Penh government. The unsuccessful fight to oust the DK delegation was led by Vietnamese UN Representative Ha Van Lau who charged that the Kampuchean seat had been usurped because of "an extremely dangerous plot woven by the Beijing hegemonists and supported by Washington." He said that the two nations sought to impose "a genocidal regime in Phnom Penh" to wage a war of attrition against the three Indochinese states:	P	New York Times 19 Sep 81	0616  0616B



## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos. Chinese UN Representative Ling Qing responded that Vietnam's "outrageous aggression" would be rewarded if the DK were deprived of its seat. He called the rival Heng Samrin government "a puppet regime" that could not "survive a single day without the 200,000 Vietnamese troops" in Kampuchea.			0616C
09/18/81	JAPAN/PRC. Japan pledges to cooperate with China in modernizing its communications facilities. China plans a fully automatic telephone and telegraph system in Beijing, construction of an international communications center in Shanghai, and expansion of a communication study and training center in Beijing.	E	FBIS (AP) 23 Sep 81	0838
09/19/81	ASEAN/PRC. A Thai cultural delegation led by Prof. Sippanon Ketthath, Minister of Education, arrives in Beijing to discuss cultural exchange and educational cooperation. This is the first cultural delegation to visit China since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Thailand in 1975.	C	FBIS (China) 23 Sep 81	0404
09/19/81	SRV/PRC/USSR. Xinhua (Beijing) acclaims the UN General Assembly vote supporting Democratic Kampuchea's UN seat as "a victory of justice." The "insidious scheme" of the USSR and SRV has been "foiled," and five more countries voted in favor of Democratic Kampuchea than last year, which reflects the feeling of the world's people and the unpopularity of the aggressors.	P	FBIS (China) 22 Sep 81	0405
09/19/81	JAPAN/PRC/USSR. Pravda, on the 50th anniversary of the Japanese invasion of Manchuria, criticizes the "anti-Soviet and anti-Socialist" cooperation between present Japanese and Chinese leaders. The paper warns that this course of action is "fraught with dangerous consequences for the peoples of the Far East and for world peace," and charges the United States with trying to revive Japanese militarism and encouraging cooperation between Japan and China as part of a global struggle against the Soviet Union.	MP	Japan Times (Tokyo) 20 Sep 81	0617
09/20/81	INDIA/USSR/PRC. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) discusses the situation in South Asia, and argues that regional unity will deter Soviet expansionism. It observes that Pakistan is striving to ease relations with India, thus working hard for antihegemonist unity in South Asia. Renmin Ribao notes that "many farsighted Indians" have dissented from India's policy of partiality to the Soviet Union, and quotes the Indian press on the refusal of Mrs. Gandhi and FM Rao to go to Moscow to attend the celebrations of the treaty between India and the USSR. It concludes that "The key to security and stability in southern Asia lies in whether the nations of the region can unite to resist foreign aggression. In this respect people place great hopes in India, one of the founders of the nonaligned movement."	P	FBIS (China) 21 Sep 81	0406 0406B

# SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
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09/20/81	INDIA/PRC. Relations between India and China appear to be cooling again since the July visit of FM Huang Hua to New Delhi. Talks on settling the border dispute between the two countries which were to be scheduled for September 1981 have yet to begin and Indian officials report that they are unable to predict when the discussions will be held. Statements by both sides indicate continuing inflexibility over the border issue. Indian Minister of External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao reiterates New Delhi's claim to 377,000 km of territory occupied by China since the 1962 border war. Beijing, for its part, has consistently declared that it will not vacate its possession of the disputed area but instead has proposed to drop additional demands for territory in northeastern India along the McMahon Line. In addition to the border question, little progress has been noted concerning an Indian statement at the time of the Huang Hua visit calling for improved economic and cultural relations between the two countries.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 21 Sep 81	0618
				0618B
				0618C
				0846B
09/21/81	SRV/USSR. A Xinhua (Beijing) domestic broadcast quotes the Voice of Democratic Kampuchea as reporting that on 16 September the Kampuchean national army and guerrillas killed "30 big nosed foreigners" on Highway No. 4.	M	FBIS (China) 23 Sep 81	0407
09/21/81	PAKISTAN/USSR. Speaking at a tribal gathering of Baluch elders in Quetta, President Zia restates Pakistan's position on the Afghanistan question. Pakistan, he states, will never accept a Soviet presence in Afghanistan. Four principles will guide the GOP's handling of the crisis: the withdrawal of all Soviet troops from Afghanistan; the restoration of Afghanistan's Islamic and nonaligned status; the return of 2.4 million refugees under honorable circumstances; and the right of the Afghan people to determine their own form of government. Pakistan has no intention of waging war against a superpower and is pressing its case for a Soviet withdrawal at the international level.	P	FBIS (South Asia) 22 Sep 81	0554
				0554B
09/21/81	INDIA/PRC/USSR. The official Chinese magazine Liaowang (Observation Post) describes the visit to India by FM Huang Hua as a breakthrough but warns against expecting further developments hastily in Sino-Indian relations. The magazine says there is no basic conflict of interest between Beijing and New Delhi and that India is "not the vassal of any superpower." Since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the magazine notes that India has "to a certain extent revised its pro-Soviet stance" and explains that the intervention was "clearly not something to be happy and relaxed about, so far as India is concerned." The publication accuses Moscow of trying its utmost to sabotage Sino-Indian relations and of attempting to make India a "pillar in its policies southward." The article concludes that "the revival and development of Sino-Indian relations may not be very fast. But the tendency toward daily development of Sino-Indian relations cannot be overturned at the will of the hegemonists."	P	Times of India (Bombay) 22 Sep 81	0619
				0619B
				0619C

## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
09/21/81	JAPAN/PRC. Hitachi Co., a major Japanese computer manufacturer, reaches agreement with the National Instruments Import-Export Corporation of China for the provision of a computer with a memory capacity of over 10 million (sic) bytes for delivery to a university in Beijing where it will be used for research. The Hitachi application to CoCom (Coordinating Committee Against the Export of Strategic Goods to the Communist Bloc) to sell the computer to China is expected to encounter opposition from the United States which is against the deal on the grounds that the equipment could be put to military use.	S	Japan Times (Tokyo) 22 Sep 81	0620
09/21/81	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese PM Suzuki says it is necessary to reopen dialogue between Japan and the Soviet Union, suspended following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979.	P	FBIS (AP) 22 Sep 81	0835
09/22/81	SRV/USSR. A Soviet domestic radio broadcast reports that a protocol on health cooperation for the 1981-85 period has been signed by the SRV and USSR in Hanoi. The protocol provides for the organization of joint symposia and meetings, the development of joint research programs, and the exchange of delegations between the two countries. Additionally, the USSR will help Vietnam by training medical personnel and delivering to Vietnam necessary equipment and medicines.	S	FBIS (USSR) 23 Sep 81	0281
09/22/81	DPRK/USSR. Trud (Moscow) reports on a 21 September meeting between A. I. Shibayev, Chairman of the Soviet AUCCTU, and a delegation of the DPRK General Federation of Trade Unions headed by Mun Pyong-nok, Vice Chairman of the Central Committee of the DPRK General Federation of Trade Unions. "During the talk an exchange of information took place on topical questions of the Soviet and Korean trade unions' activity and their participation in Communist and Socialist building and in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 6th Korean Workers Party Congress." The Korean delegation left the Soviet Union for the DPRK later on the same day.	P	FBIS (USSR) 29 Sep 81	0283
09/22/81	JAPAN/PRC. Kyodo reports from New York that Chinese Vice FM Ji and Japan's FM Sonoda, both attending the UN General Assembly session, agree that a final agreement on Japan's 300 billion yen assistance to China for industrial construction will be made when Chinese Vice Premier Gu Nu visits Japan in December.	EP	FBIS (China) 23 Sep 81	0408
09/22/81	DPRK/PRC. A Liaoning provincial radio broadcast announces that construction of the Taipingwan hydroelectric station, a joint Chinese-Korean venture, begins in Huandian County, Liaoning Province. The project involves construction of a dam to hold water from the upper and middle reaches of the Yalu River. The station is expected to go into operation in 1985, and China and the DPRK will share the power.	E	FBIS (China) 30 Sep 81	0409
09/22/81	JAPAN/USSR. The Exim Bank of Japan signs a protocol with the Soviet Trade Ministry concerning a loan from the bank to finance the purchase of gas pipeline compressors from Japan and for the construction of a butadiene (component of synthetic rubber) plant in Western Siberia.			0621

## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
09/22/81	INDIA/USSR. Soviet PM Andrey Gromyko, addressing the 36th UNCA session in New York lauds India's peace policy and says the USSR values highly India's peaceful and constructive policy. He notes that "Soviet-Indian relations, which rest on the firm basis of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation, accord with the interests of our peoples and serve well the interests of peace."	P	Times of India (Bombay) 24 Sep 81	0622
09/22/81	JAPAN/USSR. Japan expresses readiness to extend a loan to the Soviet Union, on the same terms as European banks, to help finance the purchase of gas pipeline compressor stations.	E	FBIS (AP) 22 Sep 81	0836
09/22/81	JAPAN/USSR. President Michio Takeuchi of the Export-Import Bank of Japan signs a protocol with Soviet Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Viktor M. Ivanov in Tokyo on conditions of a bank loan to be provided for a natural gas pipeline project in Western Siberia.	E	FBIS (AP) 23 Sep 81	0837
09/22/81	JAPAN/PRC. Four Japanese firms reach basic agreement with China on compensation for China's cancellation of contracts for construction of the second phase of the Baoshan steel mill in suburban Shanghai. Sources say the 10 percent downpayment received earlier for the now-canceled export for equipment will be accepted as compensation.	E	FBIS (AP) 23 Sep 81	0839
09/22/81	JAPAN/PRC. Nippon Steel Corporation of Japan announces that China has ordered 130,000 tons of steel products for shipment later in the year.	E	FBIS (AP) 30 Sep 81	0844
09/23/81	JAPAN/USSR. Pravda (Moscow) reports that a press delegation of the Japan Socialist Party led by M. Yamamoto visited the USSR from 8 through 15 September at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. While in the Soviet Union the Japanese delegation was received at the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department and International Department, had talks in the editorial offices of Soviet newspapers and at institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and visited the Lithuanian SSR.	P	FBIS (USSR) 23 Sep 81	0278
09/23/81	JAPAN/USSR. TASS (Moscow) reports the signing of an agreement for the delivery of 750,000 tons of coking coal from the Soviet Union to Japan during the current fiscal year. The agreement was signed in Tokyo between the Soviet trade organization Soyuzpromeksport and a consortium of Japanese companies led by Nippon Steel Corporation. The deliveries are connected with the Soviet-Japanese agreement on cooperation in the development of the south Yakut coal deposit and this specific delivery will come from the Kuznetsk coal deposit.	ES	FBIS (USSR) 25 Sep 81	0282
09/23/81	BANGLADESH/USSR. The GBD orders the Soviet airlines Aeroflot to reduce the number of its weekly flights out of Dacca from two to one because of past Soviet violations dealing with bilateral agreements and civil aviation pacts. The request goes into effect on 1 November.	EP	FBIS (South Asia) 24 Sep 81	0525

## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
09/23/81	INDIA/USSR. PM Indira Gandhi declares in a news interview that India will not let the USSR influence its independent policy. Asked about New Delhi's seemingly pro-Moscow stance, Mrs. Gandhi tells journalists that this is "an image created by western leaders and news media opposing India's independent line" and, as proof of her government's nonalignment, adds that India has sought diversification in its arms procurement to reduce its dependence on the USSR.	MP	Times of India (Bombay) 24 Sep 81	0623
09/23/81	PAKISTAN/USSR. President Zia-ul-Haq announces at a press conference in Quetta that Pakistan is ready to engage in talks with Afghanistan under UN auspices, but that he is certain that it is the USSR which holds the key to a political solution to the crisis. He says that his government is still examining the 24 August proposals from Kabul for talks with Pakistan and Iran. These proposals resemble those of 14 May 1980 but are indicative of some flexibility on the part of the Karmal regime. President Zia also appeals for an international conference on Afghanistan and adds that recent talks with Soviet Deputy FM Firiyubin should pave the way for further negotiations on this issue.	P	Times (London) 24 Sep 81	0624
09/23/81	JAPAN/USSR. Soviet FM Gromyko in a meeting with Japanese FM Sonoda at the UN, rejects Japan's claim to four Soviet-held northern islands but agrees to resume working-level talks with Japan suspended in May 1979.	P	FBIS (AP) 24 Sep 81	0840
09/23/81	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese FM Sonoda says that careful studies are under way on when to reopen working-level consultations with the Soviet Union. Sonoda indicates that Japan will not insist on reopening the talks before the end of the year.	P	FBIS (AP) 25 Sep 81	0841
09/24/81	DPRK/PRC. Yonhap News Agency (Seoul) reports that the PRC has installed a satellite tracking station on Mt. Paiktu near the DPRK-PRC border. Mt. Paiktu is claimed by both countries and the current borders are disputed. It is reported that the satellite tracking station was established to monitor three PRC satellites launched last week. The report does not indicate whether the satellite tracking station is temporary or permanent.	P	KOREA HERALD (Seoul) 24 Sep 81	0286
09/24/81	ASEAN/SRV/PRC/USSR. Xinhua (Beijing) commentary denounces SRV announcement of support for a 'neutral zone' in Southeast Asia and warmth toward ASEAN as "bogus." Xinhua claims that the USSR has urged Hanoi to sow discord among the ASEAN countries and soften their anti-Soviet stand. The USSR has also asked Hanoi to disrupt ASEAN's relations with China.	P	FBIS (China) 25 Sep 81	0410
09/24/81	INDIA/PRC. Radio Beijing commentary denounces Indian PM Gandhi for saying that China started the Kampuchean problem. According to a Reuter report, PM Gandhi told the correspondent of an Australian newspaper that "Actually, it was China that started it." This, says Beijing radio, "is calling white black." After noting that India has recognized the Heng Samrin regime and stood in opposition to the	P	China Daily (Beijing) 27 Sep 81	0411

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	overwhelming majority of the UN members in voting to seat that regime, Xinhua concludes that "India is on the side of the aggressor . . . this is incompatible with its role as a founder nation of the Nonaligned Movement, and this can only bring disgrace to India."			0411B
09/24/81	SRV/PRC/USSR. Chinese Deputy FM Zhang Wenjin, in a speech to the UN General Assembly, draws the attention of the world body members to the Russian intervention in Afghanistan and the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea, and warns that "if such lawlessness is not firmly stopped, but instead accepted as a fait accompli, it will only whet the appetite of the aggressors and convince them that they can go on practicing the law of the jungle unimpeded." The Chinese statesman further asserts that "aggression and expansion by Soviet hegemonism continues to be the major threat to world peace."	P	Ceylon Daily News (Colombo) 25 Sep 81	0625
09/24/81	SRV/PRC. Hanoi accuses China of stepping up armed provocations in the northern provinces of Vietnam and says a number of intruding Chinese troops were killed and captured in the last 2 weeks. The VNA broadcast also reports that China "flew 782 provocative flights close to Vietnamese airspace" and Chinese vessels made "1,845 intrusions into Vietnamese territorial waters" during the same period of time.	M	Japan Times (Tokyo) 26 Sep 81	0626
09/24/81	INDIA/PRC. Indian Government announces that Chinese troops crossed into Kashmir in May 1981 but withdrew after a few hours. A government spokesman says the matter "was sorted out after our people pointed out to the Chinese" that they had crossed the border. The spokesman declined to give further details.	P	New York Times 25 Sep 81	0627
09/24/81	JAPAN/USSR. Soviet FM Andrey Gromyko and Japanese FM Sunao Sonoda agree at a meeting in New York to resume working-level ministerial talks between the two countries, but remain deadlocked on the issue of returning the Soviet-occupied Northern Territories to Japan. FM Sonoda advises Gromyko that the territorial issue must be solved on the basis of the 1973 joint statement by Soviet President Brezhnev and his Japanese counterpart, former PM K. Tanaka, that bilateral postwar problems, including the Northern Territories dispute, should be settled. Sonoda repeats the GOJ offer that after the territorial issue is solved, Japan would like to conclude a peace treaty with the USSR. FM Gromyko rejects once again the Japanese claim, repeating the Soviet position that there are no unresolved territorial issues between the USSR and Japan. Gromyko further claims that the United States and China are abetting the Japanese campaign for return of the islands. He also tells Sonoda that the territorial issue should not hamper efforts to develop economic relations between the two countries.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 25 Sep 81	0628
09/24/81	JAPAN/PRC. The Export-Import Bank of Japan announces that it will lend China up to yen 15.7 billion (\$69.8 million) to help finance a Chinese oil development project.	E	FBIS (AP) 25 Sep 81	0842

## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
09/24/81	SRV/PRC. VNA (Hanoi) reports that China has stepped up its border provocations since refusing Vietnam's proposal to resume the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations.	M	FBIS (AP) 25 Sep 81	0843
09/25/81	JAPAN/PRC. Liu Xinghua, Deputy General Manager of China National Technical Import Corporation, returns to Beijing from Japan and announces that China will pay more than \$40 million in compensation to Japanese firms whose contracts to supply components for the Baoshan steel project were canceled. On 21 August 1981, CNTIC and Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd and Trinity Development Company agreed to cancel their contract, with China paying yen 9,315 million (\$40.67 million) to the Japanese contractors for expenses already incurred. A second compensation agreement between CNTIC and the Nippon Steel Corp. Kobe Steel Corp., Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries Co. Ltd., and the Mitsui Engineering and Shipbuilding Co. Ltd. obliges China to pay them compensation totaling yen 1,186 million (\$5.18 million).	E	China Daily (Beijing) 25 Sep 81	0412
09/26/81	INDIA/PRC. Chinese Ambassador Shen Jian, addressing a meeting of the India-China Friendship Association in Simla, says that there can be fair, reasonable, and comprehensive settlements of questions pending between India and China, including the border dispute, if both countries adopt an attitude of friendly consultations, mutual understanding, and accommodation. He adds that all questions can be resolved if the two countries follow the principles of peace and coexistence.	P	Times of India (Bombay) 28 Sep 81	0629
09/26/81	INDIA/USSR. Delegation of top Indian industrialists departs for the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The delegation will participate in talks on Soviet collaboration with India's private sector. It will also explore the possibility of expanding trade and economic relations, technology transfers, and joint ventures in third countries.	ES	Times of India (Bombay) 27 Sep 81	0630
09/27/81	INDIA/PRC. Indian Council of Social Sciences Research will send a delegation to China in response to a proposal from Beijing for periodic exchanges of social scientists between the two countries. The invitation for the visit was tendered by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.	S	Blitz (Bombay) 3 Oct 81	0631
09/28/81	INDIA/USSR. India and the USSR reach agreement on setting up a joint committee for commerce and industry.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 21 Oct 81	0659
09/29/81	INDIA/PRC. Chinese finance officials consult with their Indian counterparts in an effort to draw on India's experience in dealing with foreign multinational corporations, an Indian press report notes. Two teams of senior Chinese officials have visited New Delhi to meet with Finance Minister Venkataram. These initial contacts were followed up by a visit by Wang Yao Ting, President of the China Council for Promo-	E	Times of India (Bombay) 30 Sep 81	0571



# SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
09/29/81	tion of International Trade. The Chinese envoy reportedly was sent to India to inquire about the areas in which foreign firms have been allowed to make investments, the terms of their investments, the terms of collaboration of such agreements, and the means by which Western technology is transferred. Under India's advice, the Chinese have accepted the suggestion that a code of conduct should be drawn up for multinationals operating in Third World countries so that the interests of the host government will remain paramount.			0571B
09/29/81	INDIA/USSR. Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry members meet in Moscow with representatives of the private sector industries in India to iron out arrangements for a joint Indo-Soviet committee for commerce and industry. The first action proposed to the committee is the sharing of technical data relating to the improvement in output in the Indian coal industry.	E	FBIS/South Asia 29 Sep 81	0571C
09/29/81	INDONESIA/PRC. A 12-member delegation of the DPR (Indonesian legislature) will visit China in October 1981 to attend the Conference of Asian Parliaments on Population and Development. Although this event marks the first time an official Indonesian delegation will go to China since the two countries suspended relations in 1967, the Indonesian parliamentarians reportedly will not engage in discussions with Chinese leaders.	P	Harian Umum AB (Jakarta) 30 Sep 81	0632
09/29/81	THAILAND/USSR. The commercial attache of the Soviet Embassy in Bangkok calls on Deputy Agricultural Minister Marong Wongwan to ask that Thailand continue buying Soviet tractors and to assure the Thais that there would be no shortage of spare parts in the future. In the past Thailand purchased many tractors from the Soviet Union, but stopped purchases following a chronic unavailability of spare parts.	E	FBIS (AP) 5 Oct 81	0632B
09/29/81	THAILAND/PRC. The "Bangkok Post" reports that the Petroleum Authority of Thailand will next year stop importing 4.38 million barrels of Shengli crude from China due to the substitution of natural crude from the Gulf of Thailand.	E	FBIS (AP) 5 Oct 81	0852
09/30/81	INDIA/PRC. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) condemns Indian PM Rao for a statement made in Parliament alleging Chinese "occupation of Indian territory." Such allegations, says Renmin Ribao, are completely groundless. China has never occupied an inch of Indian territory, while India in the 1950s crossed the traditional, conventional boundary line in the eastern section of the border and occupied some 90,000 square kilometers of Chinese territory. Statements like those made by PM Rao are unfavorable for a reasonable settlement of the border issue, and for maintaining the friendly atmosphere created not long ago. It concludes, "It is our sincere hope that the Indian side will take a forward-looking attitude and stop making statements unfavorable to the improvement of relations between our two countries."	P	Beijing Review 24, no. 41 12 Oct 81	0413
				0413B

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
09/30/81	SRV/PRC. New China News Agency announces that 10 Vietnamese nationals, including two air force officers, defected to China by flying a military helicopter across the border.	P	New York Times 8 Oct 81	0633
09/30/81	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese and Soviet labor union leaders wage a verbal battle in Fukuoka over the issue of the Soviet-held northern territories. About 350 unionists from the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, the Federation of Independent Unions of Japan, and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the Soviet Union match wits at the 13th Japan-Soviet meeting for the promotion of friendship.	P	FBIS (AP) 1 Oct 81	0846
09/30/81	JAPAN/PRC. Japanese PM Suzuki welcomes China's latest call for reunification talks with Taiwan.	P	FBIS (AP) 1 Oct 81	0847

## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE ---	EVENT ---	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
10/01/81	INDIA/USSR. PM Gandhi tells assembled chiefs of government at the Commonwealth Conference in Melbourne that India is "gravely concerned at the use of Afghanistan as a pretext for the externally funded militarization of our neighborhood." The PM defends her government's close ties with the Soviet Union, saying that India could hardly refuse a "helping hand of friendship." Although the United States is still India's largest aid donor, American help often has "strings attached."	P	The Hindu (Madras) 2 Oct 81	0514  0514B
10/01/81	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese PM Zenko Suzuki orders a domestic think tank to undertake a thorough study of all aspects of the USSR to see if Washington's perception of a growing threat from Moscow in warranted. Sources close to the PM affirm that Suzuki believes the Soviet Union poses no threat to the security of Japan because of its political instability and poor economic performance.	S	Japan Times (Tokyo) 2 Oct 81	0634
10/01/81	INDIA/PRC/USSR. PM Indira Gandhi, in a closed-door session at a meeting of the Commonwealth heads in Melbourne, reiterates that India stands for the withdrawal of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, but emphasizes that this can come about only by a political and negotiated settlement "taking into account the concerns of all involved parties." On Kampuchea, Mrs. Gandhi says India recognized the Heng Samrin government only after "due consideration of all aspects of the question" and adds that the Vietnamese intervention should be viewed in the context of the barbarous dictatorship of Pol Pot and the external interest in sustaining it. Mrs. Gandhi criticizes both superpowers for their military presence in the Indian Ocean, calling it "an ominous intrusion into our marine environs which until 10 years ago had been quiet and peaceful." She denies that India is tilting toward the USSR and asks rhetorically how India could refuse the hand of cooperation extended by the Soviet Union at a critical time when other countries refused to help. Referring to China, she says that despite different perceptions of world problems by New Delhi and Beijing, "China is in a central position to contribute to detente in Asia which is getting polarised and divided."	P	Times of India (Bombay) 2 Oct 81	0635  0635B  0635C  0635D
10/01/81	PHILIPPINES/PRC. Philippine Ministry of Industry and Trade announces that two-way trade between the Philippines and China increased by 58.14 percent during the first half of 1981 over the corresponding period in 1980. From January to June 1981, total trade between the two countries amounted to \$145 million as opposed to \$98.2 million during the corresponding period in 1980. Filipino exports to China rose from \$39.6 million to \$58.6 million - an increase of 58.68 percent. Chinese exports to the Philippines rose from \$55.1 million to \$81 million - an increase of 57.8 percent. China now ranks eighth among the trading partners of the Philippines.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 14 Oct 81	0637  0637B

## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
10/01/81	SINGAPORE/USSR. Singaporean PM Lee Kuan Yew, speaking at the meeting of Commonwealth heads of government in Melbourne, forthrightly denounces the USSR and blames its expansionism as the main reason for present world tension. He adds that to counter Soviet designs, western military strength is essential and its presence in Southeast Asia is a painful necessity.	P	Times of India (Bombay) 2 Oct 81	0638
10/01/81	JAPAN/USSR. "Jiji Press" (Tokyo) reports that a report issued by the US Defense Department gives a lower level of Soviet military strength than Japan's defense white paper. The Japanese and US data sharply differ on all aspects of the Soviet Union's conventional forces, except operational aircraft of its navy. The Japanese figures are consistently higher than US estimates.	M	FBIS (AP) 2 Oct 81	0848
10/01/81	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese PM Suzuki states that there is no misunderstanding in the United States about Japan's defense budget for fiscal 1982 because Tokyo has fully explained the budget-compiling system to Washington. A 7.5 percent rise is nothing more than a ceiling on an increase in the Defense Agency's budget request, he states at a plenary session of the House of Representatives.	P	FBIS (AP) 2 Oct 81	0849
10/01/81	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese Foreign Office sources state that the Soviet Union has stepped up its campaign in major Western countries against Japan's territorial claim to Russian-seized islands in the northwestern Pacific. The ministry has confirmed through diplomatic channels that more than 10 Western nations, including the United States, were told by the Soviets from August to September that no territorial problems exists between Japan and the Soviet Union.	P	FBIS (AP) 2 Oct 81	0850
10/02/81	ASEAN/PRC. Xinhua reports that trade between China and the Philippines increased by 58 percent during the first 6 months of 1981 over the same period in 1980. China now ranks eighth among the top 10 trading partners of the Philippines.	E	FBIS (China) 2 Oct 81	0414
10/02/81	INDIA/USSR. N. Novikov, VP of the USSR Inter-Cosmos Council, reveals in Bangalore that the Soviet Union has sent "special information" to India regarding the mode of selection of the Indian nationals who will be sent to the Soviet cosmonaut facility outside Moscow where two of them will be chosen for an eventual Indo-Soviet joint manned space flight. Novikov discloses the pair will undergo 18 months of strenuous training. He also adds that the Indian remote sensing satellite (IRS-1) which is being built may be launched by a Soviet vehicle.	S	The Statesman (Calcutta) 3 Oct 81	0515
10/02/81	INDIA/USSR. The GOI and the USSR sign a protocol in Moscow for erection of a photochemical plant in India. Soviet experts will soon visit the country to discuss the capacity of the plant and the site for its construction.	ES	SWB (Reading, UK) 14 Oct 81	0639

# SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
10/02/81	SRV/PRC. Vietnam launches an acrimonious verbal attack on China, accusing its giant Communist neighbor of planning a "large-scale war of aggression" and of encroaching on Vietnamese territory to "weaken its (Vietnam's) political and economic forces." The statement also accuses China of occupying favorable hilltop positions in Lang Son and Ha Tuyen Provinces of Vietnam. Hanoi's rhetorical broadside comes only one day after it sent messages of greeting and friendship to the Chinese leadership on the occasion of China's national day.	MP	Ceylon Daily News (Colombo) 3 Oct 81	0640
10/02/81	JAPAN/USSR. JCP and its counterpart the CPSU engage in an exchange of acrimonious correspondence in a bitter battle of words over Moscow's foreign policy. The first letter, dispatched by the CPSU in late May 1981, sought JCP support for Soviet overtures by President Leonid Brezhnev to the West, including the possible resumption of arms limitation talks. The CPSU request also called for measures to build confidence between East and West in both Asia and Europe and for a world conference of Communist parties. In its response in mid-June 1981, the JCP rejected the Soviet request, saying that measures to restore East-West confidence in the Far East would mean the JCP would have to change its policy on the JSDF, the presence of US troops in Japan, and joint US-Japanese military exercises. The JCP letter also criticized Soviet foreign policy and declared that Moscow had carried out "rash intervention" in Poland. In rejecting Soviet pleas for support, however, the party left open the door to further discussions by proposing talks between the two parties under an agreement signed by JCP leader Kenyi Miyamoto and Soviet President Brezhnev in 1979. The CPSU reply to this letter in August 1981 accused the JCP of launching "offensive, harmful and absurd attacks on Moscow" and asserted that such attacks could only be construed as "anti-Soviet." In a concomitant journalistic rebuttal, the CPSU also took the propaganda offensive and charged the JCP with trying to place most of the blame for world tensions on the Soviet Union by its allegations that Moscow had flouted the principle of self-determination through its intervention in Afghanistan. The CPSU dismissed such an interpretation as "complete self-deception or, even worse, conscious falsification." In the escalating war of words, the JCP riposted with its own rhetorical broadside in the party organ Akahata which denounced the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan "as a grave error of Socialist imperialism, enough to delay by 10 years the progress of world history." A JCP spokesman also labelled as "superpower chauvinism" Moscow's automatic justification of all Soviet actions and outright condemnation of any criticism as anti-Soviet. In an affirmation of nationalistic sentiment, the JCP also rejected the Soviet contention that no territorial issue existed between the USSR and Japan. The latter JCP statement supported its traditional party platform that all islands in the Kurile chain must be returned eventually to Japan after the abolition of the US-Japan Security Treaty.	CP	Asia Record (Berkeley) Oct 81  CDSP (Columbus, OH) 21 Oct 81	0641  0641B  0641C  0641D  0641E  0641F  0641G

## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
10/02/81	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese PM Sonoda intimates that the government may make a study on easing sanctions taken against the Soviet Union for its intervention in Afghanistan.	P	FBIS (AP) 2 Oct 81	0851
10/02/81	BANGLADESH/USSR. The USSR has extended a low-cost loan of \$77 million to Bangladesh for the purchase of Russian equipment for a 200,000 kilowatt power station at Ghorsal.	E	Data Asia (Manila) 5-11 Oct 81	1502
10/03/81	INDIA/USSR. A delegation of leading Indian businessmen travels to Moscow where they explore new forms of partnership between the USSR and the Indian private sector. On their return to New Delhi, delegation members and Soviet trade officials reveal the talks were highly successful and that the Soviets will conclude new trade agreements that will "lead to tangible results."	E	The Hindu (Madras) 3 Oct 81	0570
10/03/81	INDIA/PRC. Chinese Ambassador to India Shen Jian expresses cautious optimism on prospects for improved Sino-Indian relations during remarks commemorating the founding of the PRC. The Ambassador states, "I am convinced that a fair, reasonable and comprehensive settlement of the questions between us can be reached taking into account the historical background and the present actual situation and the national feelings of the two peoples" with regard to the border dispute.	P	Patriot (New Delhi) 4 Oct 81	0572
10/03/81	PAKISTAN/USSR. FM Agha Shahi declares in a speech before the UN General Assembly that Pakistan's quest for an early political settlement of the Afghan crisis "has an extra dimension in the context of our relations with the Soviet Union." He adds that the situation in Afghanistan "is an encumbrance on this relationship which we would wish to see removed as early as possible." He says Pakistan is prepared to cooperate in the implementation of any international guarantees linked to the complete withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan.	P	Times of India (Bombay) 4 Oct 81	0642
10/04/81	INDIA/USSR. A highly publicized Pentagon study entitled "Soviet Military Power" cites a "significant presence of 1,500 military and civilian Soviet advisers" serving in India. Asked about the Pentagon's claims, an unidentified Indian diplomatic source in Washington categorically replies that the charge is a "canard." "There are no Soviet military advisers with Indian military formations," he declares.	M	The Hindu (Madras) 5 Oct 81	0516
10/04/81	PAKISTAN/PRC. The China National Complete Plant Export Corporation will supply \$7.5 million of heavy machinery for a chemical plant to be set up by KDC Chemicals Ltd near Karachi.	E	Asian Finance (Hong Kong) 15 Jun 81	0643
10/05/81	DPRK/PRC. The North Korean daily Nodong Sinnum expresses DPRK support for the recent Chinese proposal for the peaceful reunification of Taiwan with the motherland.	P	FBIS (China) 6 Oct 81	0416

## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
10/05/81	INDIA/PRC. Xinhua reports the return to India of the first group of Hindu pilgrims to go to Mansarovar in Tibet in 2 decades. The pilgrimage is described as a significant step toward normalization of Sino-Indian relations.	CP	FBIS (China) 6 Oct 81	0417
10/05/81	MALAYSIA/PRC. Malaysian PM Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie declares in a press conference at the Commonwealth Conference in Melbourne that the United States "should think twice" before selling arms to China, because the weapons might find their way into the hands of Beijing-supported guerrillas in non-Communist Southeast Asian countries. He says that Beijing has not given up its desire to exert a preponderant influence in the region, adding that "if the Americans do not take into account China's policies in Asia . . . then the assistance it gives to China might be negative to us . . ." The Malaysian statesman also describes as "naive" China's policy of "trying to bleed Vietnam white" and says it should join other countries in seeking a political settlement to the problem in Kampuchea. He notes that "We must give the Vietnamese a chance to kick the Russians out. Without a political solution, the fighting will continue and the Soviet Union will become even more difficult to dislodge and they will move perhaps Laos and Kampuchea as well."	P	Asia Record (Berkeley) Nov 81	0644
				0644B
				0644C
10/06/81	JAPAN/USSR. Japan and the USSR sign an agreement for the development of timber resources in Siberia and the Soviet Far East. Under the terms of the pact, the Soviet Union will deliver about 12 million cubic meters of timber and 1.24 million tons of sawn timber to Japan from 1981 to 1986. Tokyo in turn will supply a yen 200 billion (about \$869 million) credit to the USSR.	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 8 Oct 81	0645
10/06/81	JAPAN/USSR. Japan and the Soviet Union sign an agreement on the development of timber resources in Siberia and the Soviet Far East. Under the agreement, the Soviet Union will deliver about 12 million cubic meters of timber and 1,240,000 tons of sawn timber to Japan from 1981 to 1986. Japan will supply a yen 200 billion (about \$869 million) credit.	E	FBIS (AP) 14 Oct 81	0858
10/06/81	JAPAN/PRC. Japan and China hold two rounds of working-level talks to discuss the use of Japan's yen 300 billion (\$1.2 billion) loan to China to help build industrial plants in its drive to modernize.	E	FBIS (AP) 14 Oct 81	0859
10/06/81	SINGAPORE/USSR. Singapore Deputy PM for foreign affairs S. Rajaratnam says that the non-Communist powers, including the United States, must recognize that the Soviet challenge must be met in Asia. This, he believes, is because the existence of the global economic system, which is in disarray, could rejuvenate itself only in the Pacific Ocean which has the "greatest concentration of actual and potential economic superpowers the world has ever seen."	P	FBIS (AP) 20 Oct 81	0862
				0862B



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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
10/07/81	SRV/PRC. Xinhua reports that on 30 September 10 Vietnamese Air Force personnel defected to China, flying a helicopter across the border to Guangxi. They told Chinese frontier guards they were discontented with the rule of the Le Duan clique and came to China to seek freedom and a better life.	MP	FBIS (China) 7 Oct 81	0418
10/07/81	JAPAN/USSR. Tokyo Engineering Corporation and the Mitsui Company jointly receive a yen 25 billion (\$109 million) order from the USSR for the construction of two butadiene (basic component of synthetic rubber) plants in West Siberia. The project will be financed by the Japanese Exim Bank and is the first deal with the USSR involving an Exim Bank loan since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. The plants will be constructed at a petrochemical complex in Tobolsk, West Siberia, and will be completed by 1986. The two plants will each be capable of producing 90,000 tons a year of butadiene.	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 8 Oct 81	0646
10/07/81	LAOS/USSR. Russian and Laotian officials sign a bilateral agreement and protocol providing for Soviet assistance to Laos in carrying out a program for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation in 1981-82.	ES	SWB (Reading, UK) 21 Oct 81	0660
10/07/81	KAMPUCHEA/SINGAPORE/SRV/USSR. Singapore PM Dhanabalan states that the Soviet Union and Vietnam will only come to the conference table when they realize that their present course of action will not solve the Kampuchean problem. He feels that Moscow and Hanoi are slowly coming around to this point of view because the economic and political price Vietnam has had to pay is very high and the Soviet Union has had to pay a fairly high price for its support of Hanoi.	P	FBIS (AP) 20 Oct 81	0861
10/08/81	PAKISTAN/USSR. A Soviet article on the developing Pakistani relationship with the United States says that the USSR "sincerely wants to develop all-round relations with Pakistan on the basis of the universally recognized standards of international law and the principles of peaceful coexistence." The article notes that proposals to this effect have been made repeatedly by Soviet officials, and that "good possibilities" exist "for trade, economic, scientific, technical, cultural and other ties" between Moscow and Islamabad. At the same time, the USSR advocates an early normalization of Pakistani relations with India and Afghanistan, an essential condition of which is noninterference in one another's internal affairs. The article warns, however, that as long as Pakistan "continues to keep to its old slippery road, brandishes arms, speeds up militarist preparations and grants its territory for hostile actions against Afghanistan," discussion of the real possibilities to restore "good neighborhood" and political stability in the region would be futile.	P	New Times (Moscow) Oct 81	0647
10/08/81	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese PM Sonoda meets in Moscow with Soviet officials while on his way to the funeral of Anwar Sadat. During the meeting, Sonoda calls for working-level talks between Japan and the Soviet Union to be held as early as possible.	P	FBIS (AP) 14 Oct 81	0857

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DATE ----	EVENT ----	CATEGORY ----	SOURCE ----	ENTRY NR. ----
10/09/81	SRV/PRC. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) commentary on the 30 September defection of 10 Vietnamese nationals to China interprets it as evidence that discontent with the Le Duan clique is very strong indeed, and even affects the armed forces. The publication notes aphoristically that "the falling of a single leaf heralds the coming of autumn."	MP	FBIS (China) 13 Oct 81	0420
10/09/81	INDONESIA/SRV/USSR. DPR (Indonesian parliament) member Dr. Khalik Ali declares in an interview that Russian military bases in Vietnam could at certain times pose a danger to Indonesian security. He says the Russian naval base at Danang may encourage Hanoi to claim the Indonesian islands around the Natunas in the South China Sea.	M	Emb Press Translations (Jakarta) 9 Oct 81	0648
10/09/81	PAKISTAN/USSR. The official government publication Izvestiya denounces Pakistan for not responding positively to negotiating proposals by the regime of Babrak Karmal in Afghanistan. The article notes that Pakistan has been evasive, has imposed unacceptable conditions, and has given "no evidence of a sincere desire for serious, businesslike talks." Islamabad's intransigence is attributed to its desire not to jeopardize the military and political relationship that is being forged with the United States. The article moralizes that Pakistan's disinclination to engage in negotiations with Kabul will compound its "responsibility for the maintenance of tensions in Southwest Asia."	P	CDSP (Columbus, OH) 11 Nov 81	0699
10/09/81	JAPAN/PRC. Japan and China end a 2-day meeting on the silk trade between the two countries without solving two key issues on the agenda: resolution of the unfilled Japanese import quotas for Chinese raw silk and silk fabrics in fiscal year 1980 and determination of the import quota for fiscal year 1981.	E	FBIS (AP) 14 Oct 81	0732
10/10/81	BANGLADESH/PRC. Unconfirmed report originally from the Bengali press in Calcutta states that the PRC is about to supply the Bangladesh Air Force with MiG fighter jets and other arms and ammunition. Bangladesh will reportedly purchase the military materiel outright. The arms agreement was worked out last week when two high-level Chinese military delegations secretly visited Dacca. Bangladeshi military officials are expected to go to Beijing soon to finalize the negotiations.	M	Indian Express (Bombay) 11 Oct 81	0166
10/10/81	PRK/PRC. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) supports Kim Il-sung's plan for the reunification of Korea, which was proposed one year ago at the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party, and calls for the withdrawal of US troops from South Korea.	P	FBIS (China) 13 Oct 81	0419
10/10/81	BANGLADESH/PRC. Press Trust of India, quoting the Bengali daily Sangsad, reports that Bangladesh will shortly receive a consignment of military hardware from China. While details of the arms deal remain unknown, reliable sources affirm that most of the arms, ammunition, and other equipment will be for the Bangladesh Air Force.	M	Times of India (Bombay) 12 Oct 81	0649

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
10/10/81	INDIA/USSR. A delegation of oil experts from the USSR arrives in New Delhi to lend assistance for the bilateral review of Soviet-assisted oil projects in India. Among the subjects to be discussed will be the revival of unproductive oil wells in Gujarat, the identification of new oil and gas fields, and the acquisition of Soviet technology for offshore exploration.	ES	Times of India (Bombay) 11 Oct 81	0650
10/10/81	SRV/USSR. Soviet specialists are rendering assistance in expediting the construction of the Pha Lai "heat power station" in Vietnam. The plant is expected to have a capacity of 640 million watts. In a related development, the coal mines of Cao Chong are expected to be developed to twice their present capacity in the next 5 years to provide fuel for the Pha Lai station. At present, over two-thirds of Vietnam's coal production is extracted from mines built and modernized with Soviet aid.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 21 Oct 81	0661
10/10/81	LAOS/USSR. A Vientiane Radio broadcast publicizes with prominence the increasing economic relations between Laos and the Soviet Union.	E	FBIS (AP) 13 Oct 81	0854
10/10/81	SRV/USSR. VNA (Hanoi) reports that a flotilla of Soviet warships entered Danang Port for a friendship visit.	M	FBIS (AP) 13 Oct 81	0855
10/10/81	SRV/PRC. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the SRV sends a note to the Chinese Foreign Ministry protesting provocative acts of the Chinese along the Vietnamese border.	P	FBIS (AP) 13 Oct 81	0856
10/11/81	JAPAN/USSR. Soviet media again expresses the view that there are no territorial issues to be resolved with Japan, and that the Tanaka-Brezhnev joint communique of 10 October 1973 on which Tokyo bases its claim that the Soviets agreed to discuss the issue says verbatim: "The two sides recognized that to conclude a peace treaty by resolving the yet unresolved problems remaining since World War II would contribute to the establishment of truly good-neighborly relations between the two countries and conducted negotiations on matters concerning the content of such a peace treaty." According to Japanese officials, Tanaka then asked Brezhnev if the "unresolved problems" included the territorial issue. The Soviet leader is said to have responded affirmatively. After the meeting, however, the Soviet side denied that the territorial problem had been included and maintained that the matter had already been settled.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 15 Oct 81	0700
10/12/81	SRV/USSR/PRC. Beijing broadcast to Laos in Lao accuses the USSR and SRV of taking the place of the French and United States as colonialists. Ruling power in Laos today is held by 3,000 to 4,000 Soviet cadres, and the USSR has set up various military installations in Laos and turned that country into a base of espionage activities, "for example, tracking, monitoring and long-distance hydrographic activities,	MP	FBIS (China) 15 Oct 81	0422

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
10/13/81	thus directly threatening China and ASEAN countries." The USSR has also made Laos a test site for its chemical weapons. But, the broadcast concludes, the Lao people have begun to rise up and fight against the Soviet and Vietnamese hegemonists.			0422B
10/13/81	INDIA/PRC. Xinhua (Beijing) commentary condemns Indian parliamentarian who sent a message to the authorities on Taiwan greeting the 70th anniversary of the "so-called Republic of China." The commentary observes that the Government of India has had diplomatic relations with the PRC since April 1950, and that it is a common occurrence that parliamentarians in some countries have views differing from their governments. What is difficult to understand though "is that so far the Indian Government has made no objection to this."	P	FBIS (China) 14 Oct 81	0421
10/13/81	INDIA/PRC. Group of Indian parliamentarians responds with pique and cancel their impending visit to China when one of their number is denied a Chinese visa. The trip would have been the first visit to China by Indian legislators since the two nations fought a border war in 1962. The dispute over the trip arose when Beijing declined to issue a visa to an Indian delegate from Arunachal Pradesh, an area claimed by China in northeastern India. The Chinese reportedly explained that granting the visa would have amounted to recognizing India's sovereignty in the disputed area. Indian Foreign Ministry sources played down the incident, saying that the legislators had decided to cancel the trip on their own.	P	NYT 14 Oct 81; Times of India (Bombay) 7 Oct 81	0651
10/14/81	INDIA/PRC. Xinhua publishes a stinging criticism of a group of Indian MPs who sent a joint note to the Taiwanese government to mark the anniversary of the founding of the state. To Beijing, the actions of the MPs, some of whom are Congress-I legislators, was at variance with the official GOI policy of not recognizing Taipei. Xinhua notes "it is difficult to understand why the Indian Government had made no objection to this." A parliamentary reaffirmation of the two-China policy is, according to Beijing, tantamount to "interference into China's internal affairs. It is intolerable."	P	Statesman (Calcutta) 15 Oct 81	0157
10/14/81	INDIA/PRC. Indian legislators cancel plans to attend a UN-sponsored conference on population scheduled to be held in Beijing when Chinese officials object to the inclusion of a Congress-I MP from Arunachal Pradesh in the delegation. The Chinese say that issuing the legislator a visa would imply recognition of Indian claims to the disputed region. The Indian foreign office is downplaying the dispute, claiming the decision not to attend was the legislators' own. One disgruntled parliamentarian charges China with interfering in India's internal affairs and mixing politics with international forums.	P	New York Times 14 Oct 81	0517
10/14/81	INDIA/PRC. Two recent events are likely to have an adverse effect on Sino-Indian relations and complicate forthcoming talks to end the border dispute between the two countries. The first event occurred when 130 members of the Congress-I sent greetings to President Chiang Ching-kuo on Taiwan's national day. Although New Delhi does not recognize the government in Taipei, the greetings referred to friendship between	P	FEER (Hong Kong) 16 Oct 81	0652

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
10/14/81	"our two republics." In an annoyed response, Xinhua news agency criticized the gesture as "an attempt to promote a two-China policy." In a second incident, Beijing refused a Chinese visa to an Indian legislator from the border state of Arunachal Pradesh, on the grounds that granting such a visa would amount to Chinese recognition of India's claim on the northeastern sector of the common border.			0652B
10/14/81	ASEAN/KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. The Bangkok Post reports that the effort to put together an anti-Vietnam coalition government in Cambodia is going poorly. There is a growing disillusionment within ASEAN for the Khmer Rouge which has "parlayed its importance on the resistance battlefield into a political superiority complex. At the same time, Khieu Samphan's men and women of Democratic Kampuchea are turning arrogant towards ASEAN views."	P	FBIS (AP) 20 Oct 81	0860
10/15/81	PAKISTAN/PRC. Pakistani FM Riaz Paracha concludes a 5-day working visit to China. During his stay he met with Chinese FM Huang Hua, and Vice FM's Han Nianlong and Pu Shouchang. Among other matters they discussed the impending North-South summit at Cancun, Mexico.	P	FBIS (China) 19 Oct 81	0424
10/15/81	JAPAN/PRC. Japan and China agree to hold their regular bilateral ministerial meeting in Tokyo in mid-December 1981. It will be the second in the series of such meetings which began last year. At this year's conference, China is expected to accept formally a 300 billion yen (\$1.3 billion) loan to finance plant construction projects.	EP	Japan Times (Tokyo) 16 Oct 81	0653
10/15/81	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese FM Sonoda tells the Japanese House of Councilors Foreign Affairs Committee that the Japanese Government will continue its sanctions against the Soviet Union regardless of US grain exports to the Soviet Union.	EP	FBIS (AP) 21 Oct 81	0863
10/15/81	JAPAN/USSR. A Japanese group known as the Peace Economy Planning Council produces a white paper on the Soviet military and states that the buildup was the cause for the "birth" of the Reagan strategy aimed at reconstruction of a strong America.	M	FBIS (AP) 21 Oct 81	0864
10/16/81	SRV/PRC. Four Vietnamese military officers who fled to China in a helicopter on 30 September hold a press conference in Beijing. They denounce the "fascist rule" of the Le Duan clique; appeal to international organizations to help minimize the persecution of their families in Vietnam; describe Vietnam as a base for Soviet warships and aircraft; and denounce the occupation of Kampuchea as brutal and doomed to failure.	P	FBIS (China) 19 Oct 81	0423
10/16/81	ASEAN/PRC. In an article in the Chinese journal Guoji Wenti Yanjue (Journal of International Studies), Shu Ziqing, director of the Bureau of International Trade Research, discusses the prospects for economic cooperation between China and the ASEAN countries. In 1980 trade between China and Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, and the Philippines totaled \$1,848 billion, an increase of 48 percent over 1979. ASEAN	E	FBIS (China) 22 Oct 81	0425

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
10/16/81	<p>ranks fifth as China's trade partner, and there is a surplus in favor of China. China has made many efforts to remedy the imbalance.</p> <p>JAPAN/USSR. The GOJ Foreign Ministry discloses that China again has informed Japan of its willingness to exchange visits by the Chinese premier and the Japanese prime minister. The disclosure gives rise to speculation that such visits may take place in 1982 on the 10th anniversary of the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries.</p>	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 18 Oct 81	0425B  0654
10/17/81	<p>INDIA/PRC. Xinhua (Beijing) says that recent Indian press reports that China has refused an entry visa to a member of a delegation of Indian parliamentarians who were to attend the Beijing Conference of Asian Parliamentarians on Population and Development contain some distortion of facts. The Indian delegation of 20 parliamentarians included a Mr. Rajkumar, who is identified as a legislator in Arunachal Pradesh. This so-called Pradesh (province), according to Xinhua, was set up in Chinese territory of some 90,000 square kms south of the McMahon Line which India has illegally occupied since the early 1950s. Since the Chinese Government has consistently refused to recognize this "Pradesh," it cannot possibly issue an entry visa to such a person. However, in order to insure a smooth convocation of this conference, China agreed to issue an entry visa to Mr. Rajkumar on a separate sheet of paper, while solemnly stating that this does not in any way signify recognition of "Arunachal Pradesh." The leader of the Indian delegation agreed to this, but requested that the visas of all members of his delegation be issued on separate pieces of paper. The Chinese side had no objection to this proposal.</p>	P	China Daily (Beijing) 23 Oct 81	0426  0426B  0426C
10/17/81	<p>JAPAN/USSR. Japanese industry sources disclose that the Soviet Union has turned down Japanese bids for yen 400 billion (\$1.74 billion) worth of gas pipeline compressor stations and gave the deal to Europeans in what was regarded as a retaliation against Japanese economic sanctions. The Soviet Union ordered 22 stations from a consortium of West German and French firms and 19 from an Italian company.</p>	E	FBIS (AP) 21 Oct 81	0865
10/19/81	<p>SRV/PRC. A new Chinese journal on international problems publishes a lengthy article on Sino-Vietnamese relations, which is summarized by Xinhua. It recalls the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples, dwells on the large amounts of aid provided to Vietnam by "the frugal Chinese people," and blames the deterioration of relations on the Vietnamese authorities who "in exchange for Soviet rewards" occupied Chinese territory, instigated border clashes, and expelled the Overseas Chinese. "On the eve of the liberation of Saigon in April 1975, the Vietnamese authorities seized the chance to occupy six islands of the Nansha Archipelago, which belongs to China." The Vietnamese authorities also claimed the Xisha and Nansha Archipelagos, and "groundlessly fabricated" a Beibu Gulf marine boundary,</p>	P	Beijing Review 12/19 Oct 81	0415  0415B

## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
10/19/81	claiming two-thirds of the Beibu Gulf as Vietnamese waters. Vietnam's turn against China is ascribed to its leaders having allowed their victory in the war against the United States to go to their heads, and to their support by the Soviet Union. China has made a big effort to revive the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples, and, as PM Zhao Ziyang recently stated, is ready to resume normal relations as soon as the SRV withdraws from Kampuchea and abandons regional hegemonism.			0415C
10/19/81	INDIA/PRC. Chinese Vice Premier Ji Pengfei tells R.K. Mishra, visiting editor of the Indian newspaper The Patriot, that China welcomes the Indian Government's move to send officials to China for talks on the border question.	P	China Daily 23 Oct 81	0427
10/19/81	INDIA/PRC. Chinese VP Ji Pengfei tells an Indian correspondent that China welcomes India's decision to send officials to discuss bilateral issues such as the border dispute, economic ties, and cultural exchanges. "We should learn from each other. This is beneficial to both sides," he states. Ji Pengfei assures the GOI that holding "different views on certain international issues" should not be allowed to stand in the way of expanding friendly relations between the two countries. Broad-ranging talks between the two sides are scheduled to begin in December.	P	FBIS (China) 20 Oct 81	0518
10/20/81	SRV/PRC. Hoang Van Hoan meets with 10 Vietnamese who recently fled to China. Hoang was a founding member of the Communist Party of Vietnam and in 1958 became Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of Vietnam. After the death of President Ho Chi Minh he left Vietnam in the face of persecution by Le Duan and came to China in 1979. He told the defectors that "we should contribute to building, as Chairman Ho Chi Minh said, Vietnam into a peaceful, unified, independent and democratic country."	P	FBIS (China) 21 Oct 81	0428
10/20/81	INDIA/PRC. Chinese Vice Premier Ji Pengfei, in an interview with an Indian newspaper, calls for an improvement and expansion of Chinese relations with India in spite of differences in perception on some world issues. The Chinese leader notes that "China and India are neighbors and both are big countries in Asia. We should constantly increase mutual contacts and deepen mutual understanding so as to enhance our friendship." He also adds that "to develop the friendship between China and India not only accords with the interests of the people of the two countries but also contributes to Asian and world peace." The interview granted by Vice Premier Ji may have been intended to show that Beijing does not want recent isolated disputes to halt the thaw in relations that has gradually taken place with New Delhi. Recent irritants between the two nations have included the cancellation of a Chinese visa for an Indian parliamentarian who was to have visited Beijing and a lack of agreement by both sides on setting a timetable to begin negotiations on ending the longstanding border dispute between the two countries.	P	Ceylon Daily News (Colombo) 21 Oct 81	0655
				0655B
				0655C



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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
10/21/81	INDIA/USSR. Defections from the Left Front coalition government in the state of Kerala force the Left and Democratic Front Ministry to dissolve the government. The central government in New Delhi reacts quickly to the unraveling of the coalition when President Reddy signs an order imposing President's Rule on the state. Although the CPI-M governed states in West Bengal and Tripura have been expecting PM Gandhi to make similar moves in their states, the center has so far moved cautiously, not wanting to make martyrs of the Communist opposition parties. Mrs. Gandhi is attending the summit in Cancun but has been kept closely informed on events in Kerala. Aides close to Gandhi report the Prime Minister has been angered by Moscow's attempts to forge unity between the CPI and CPI-M. PM Gandhi feels the Soviets must be well aware that obligations to her government far outweigh responsibilities to fraternal Communist parties in India. An example of PM Gandhi's recent standoffishness is the low-keyed manner in which India celebrated the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Indo-USSR treaty of friendship. While Moscow accorded the celebration official prominence, New Delhi celebrated the anniversary modestly. Furthermore, PM Gandhi refused an invitation to visit Moscow, arguing that other responsibilities prevented her from leaving India at the time.	P	New York Times 21 Oct 81	0519
10/22/81	SRV/PRC. Xinhua commentary applauds the UN General Assembly's resolution calling for complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. The vote was 100 to 25, and every year more countries have voted in support of the resolution, with three more voting for it this year than last. The vote clearly shows that the Vietnamese aggressors lack popular support, and that Vietnam's attempt to occupy Kampuchea and claim a fait accompli has failed.	P	FBIS (China) 23 Oct 81	0519D 0429
10/22/81	INDIA/PRC. Kyodo news agency, quoting unnamed "diplomatic sources" in Beijing, claims that China and India will open talks on their border dispute in late November, when an Indian Government delegation visits the Chinese capital.	P	FBIS (China) 28 Oct 81	0429B 0430
10/22/81	INDIA/USSR. The Bharatiya Janata Party in Delhi files suit against the GOI to block the assignment of Jose Perez Novoa as Cuba's new ambassador to India. The suit contends the ambassador-designate is a confirmed "KGB mole" who was expelled from Ethiopia in 1978 for his ties to the Soviet spy agency. The suit contends the Novoa appointment would "create avoidable misunderstandings with other states, including Cuba and the USSR, with which India has good and friendly relations." The court delays a hearing on the case until 16 November.	P	FBIS (South Asia) 26 Oct 81	0520 0520B
10/22/81	PAKISTAN/USSR. Lt. Gen. Fazul Haq, governor of the NWFP, tells newsmen that the long-range goal of the Soviet Union is to drive through Pakistan to secure warmwater ports. Lt. Gen. Haq maintains that Soviet reconnaissance planes routinely overfly Pakistan's border defenses and saboteurs trained in Afghanistan are dispatched into Pakistan. He believes the Soviets have suffered about 2,000 fatalities in Afghanistan.	MP	FBIS (South Asia) 23 Oct 81	0542

## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
10/23/81	istan but will continue to hold on until they can launch a drive through Pakistani Baluchistan. Lt. Gen. Haq reveals army units have fought pitched battles with Soviet-inspired "micreants" in recent weeks.			0542B
10/23/81	SRV/USSR. Malaysian FM Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, speaking in London on the strategic situation in Southeast Asia, mentions the increasing presence of Soviet and East European advisers in all three Indochinese states. He acknowledges that some of these advisers are "technicians involved in the Aswan-sized hydroelectric project in the upper reaches of the Red River and in prospecting for natural resources" but adds that "the vast majority are involved directly in military activities." He estimates that the Soviet contingent working in the SRV Ministry of Defense now numbers 500 officers and is headed by a lieutenant general. He notes that the Soviet Pacific fleet has been using Cam Ranh Bay in the SRV since 1978 and that Russian vessels are now operating in the South China Sea and transiting the Straits of Malacca in larger numbers than ever before. During the Sino-Vietnamese war in 1979 Shafie says that Russian warships were deployed off the Spratlys to protect the Vietnamese garrisons there and to discourage any Chinese attempt to launch an amphibious assault against the islands or to interfere with passing ships.	MP	Times of India. (Bombay) 4 Nov 81	0701
				0701B
				0701C
10/24/81	SRV/PRC. Beijing radio commentary on the UN General Assembly's resolution calling for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea describes it as another victory for the international forces of justice. It is seen as providing great encouragement for the Kampuchean people, "who are engaged in the bloody struggle." It then concludes that "to make the Vietnamese authorities comply with the UN General Assembly's resolution, it is necessary for the international society to continually exert pressure on the Vietnamese aggressors."	P	FBIS (China) 27 Oct 81	0431
				0431B
10/24/81	PAKISTAN/USSR. President Zia, at a Lahore press conference, reacts to a statement by a former NATO commander that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan threatens the security of Iran and Pakistan. Zia states that he has been assured by the Soviets that they have no designs against Pakistan and that he takes this assurance at face value. He emphasizes that there is no point seeking help from any other country for the defense of Pakistan, which is Pakistan's own responsibility. Pakistan's Armed Forces, he notes, are fully capable of defending the country's security.	MP	FBIS (South Asia) 26 Oct 81	0543
				0543B
10/24/81	BANGLADESH/USSR. Soviet geologists working with their host country counterparts have discovered 12 natural gas deposits in Bangladesh. These deposits account for over one third of all prospective natural gas reserves in the country. Two large deposits were discovered in the last 18 months in Pheni and Begamaj and Soviet and Bangladeshi personnel are now drilling in the locality of Kamta about	ES	SWB (Reading, UK) 4 Nov 81	0692

## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
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10/25/81	20 kilometers from Dacca.			0692B
10/25/81	JAPAN/PRC. Chinese Vice Premier Ji Pengfei entertains former Japanese PM Fukuda, who is in China for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government. At the banquet in Beijing, Ji Pengfei describes Fukuda as a distinguished statesman who signed the China-Japan Peace and Friendship Treaty when he was Japan's PM.	P	FBIS (China) 27 Oct 81	0432
10/25/81	PAKISTAN/USSR. Ghulam Mustafa Khar, former governor/chief minister of the Punjab during the Bhutto years, commenting from his European exile on a possible Pakistani rapprochement with the USSR as a foreign policy option facing Islamabad, says that there has been a fear and respect of the Soviet Union since Moscow backed India in the 1971 war. There is a growing body of opinion in Pakistan that, in order to insure national survival, there must be reliance on one of the superpowers. Against the legacy of unreliable friendship with the United States and its inability or unwillingness to intervene directly in distant lands, there is by contrast the close proximity and proven determination of the Soviet Union. Although China is a close friend of Pakistan, it cannot challenge effectively the USSR. Recognizing this fact, Chinese leaders urged Pakistan throughout the 1970s to maintain good relations with Washington. Although the large majority of Pakistanis still are not pro-Soviet, internal tension in Pakistan, though suppressed, is considerable and the Russians are well-placed to exploit it. There already has been some sabotage and assassinations. A sizable part of the country's economy is tied to the new Soviet-assisted steel mills near Karachi. Anti-American feeling also is driving many people to view afresh the Soviet Union. The theory, once promoted in the West, that Islam is the best bulwark against the Soviet Union has no validity. As recently as 5 years ago, it could be stated unequivocally that Pakistan would not join the Soviet Bloc, but this is no longer the case. Though most Pakistanis might find it a difficult position to accept, the Soviet connection as an alternative to military rule is no longer rejected out of hand. Moderate politicians wishing to hold the line against this counsel of desperation will find it increasingly difficult as time goes on.	P	Economist (London) 31 Oct 81	0662
				0662B
				0662C
				0662D
				0662E
10/25/81	SRV/USSR. VNA (Hanoi) reports that 54 of the 61 main projects of the Bim Son cement plant in Thanh Hoa province have been completed with the assistance of Soviet experts after 43 months of construction. The plant is the largest of its kind to date in Vietnam.	E	FBIS (AP) 27 Oct 81	0866
10/26/81	JAPAN/USSR. Soviet Education Minister M.A. Prokofyev arrives in Tokyo as the first Russian cabinet member to visit Japan since Moscow's intervention in Afghanistan. The invitation to Prokofyev was extended by the Parliamentarians' League for Japanese-Soviet Friendship and a program of talks with Japanese party officials of all major parties has been arranged for the Soviet leader. Diplomatic observers be-	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 25 Oct 81	0663

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
10/26/81	LAOS/USSR. The USSR signs an agreement to provide Laos with an electrical repair workshop. The facility will enable the Lao side to repair high-powered electrical equipment such as generators and transformers.	ES	SWB (Reading, UK) 4 Nov 81	0693
10/27/81	SRV/PRC/USSR. Xinhua commentary on SRV-USSR economic relations charges that Moscow is tightening its grip on Vietnam's economy. A communiqué issued on the conclusion of Le Duan's visit to Moscow in late September announced 40 "joint undertakings." This means, says Xinhua, that Soviet personnel will participate directly in the management of the projects, and that instead of receiving Soviet assistance, Vietnam will have to pay for what it gets from the Soviet Union. This can only be done by increasing exports of rubber, timber, tea, and handicraft articles to the USSR, at the expense of the domestic market.	EP	FBIS (China) 29 Oct 81	0433
10/27/81	DPRK/PRC. The Chinese Communist Youth League delegation, headed by Wan Ying, First Secretary of the CYL Central Committee, returns to Beijing after attending the seventh congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.	P	FBIS (China) 4 Nov 81	0434
10/27/81	SRV/PRC. Nuon Chea, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Kampuchean Peoples Representative Assembly, and a delegation of Kampuchean Assembly members arrive in Beijing 24 October to attend the Asian Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development. He addresses the conference on its opening day, October 27, pointing out that the problem for Democratic Kampuchea is to insure the survival of the existing remnant of the Kampuchean people, which can only be done by stopping the war of aggression in Kampuchea. He appeals to all the delegations attending the conference for their support.	P	FBIS (China) 3 Nov 81	0435
10/27/81	INDIA/USSR. Pravda condemns the advocates of Khalistan who comprise a separatist movement for the establishment of a Sikh polity in India. The article says the endeavor is propped up by finances from abroad, notably the United States, Canada, and West Germany, and does not enjoy the support of the vast majority of Sikhs residing in India. The commentary also notes that China, which allegedly has a stake in destabilizing the situation in neighboring countries, has not "ignored this unseemly anti-Indian venture."	P	Times of India (Bombay) 28 Oct 81	0664
10/27/81	JAPAN/USSR. The Soviet Embassy in Japan announces the cancellation of a trip to Japan by Soviet Education Minister Mikhail Prokofyev. Soviet Ambassador Polyanskiy reports that the trip was called off because Japan refused to issue the party diplomatic visas. Instead the visas offered were those normally carried by students and other non-diplomatic visitors.	P	FBIS (AP) 29 Oct 81	0867
10/28/81	JAPAN/PRC. Kyodo reports from Beijing that during a meeting with the visiting delegation from the Japan-China Association, Chinese Vice premier Deng Xiaoping tells the Japanese that the September 30 offer of yen 300 billion (\$1.3 billion) in economic assistance to China was not as big as China had hoped for. He also suggests treating Chinese-Japanese relations from a long-term point of view, and trying	EP	FBIS (China) 29 Oct 81	0436

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
10/28/81	to coordinate their actions in international affairs.			0436B
10/28/81	PAKISTAN/USSR. President Zia tells a tribal gathering in NWFP that border probes by Soviet/DRA forces demonstrate that "Pakistan is being tested and provoked. We are concerned over this situation but it will be wrong to construe that Pakistan can be treated whimsically by anyone." President Zia confirms that Pakistan is reexamining the country's security needs in light of these ominous developments. "We are conscious of the limitations of our defense resources, yet we are not defenseless." Pakistan has no aggressive designs on any of its neighbors, he tells the audience, but will strive diligently to insure Pakistan's freedom and independence.	MP	FBIS (South Asia) 3 Nov 81	0544 0544B
10/28/81	INDIA/USSR. India and the USSR have established a telephonic hotline between New Delhi and Moscow. PM Indira Gandhi will inaugurate the line by conversing over the telecommunications link with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev. A Soviet delegation headed by Communications Minister V.A. Shamshin has arrived in New Delhi to participate in the inauguration. Indian Communications Minister hails the link as "a significant step in technical cooperation between India and the Soviet Union."	S	Japan Times (Tokyo) 30 Oct 81	0665
10/28/81	JAPAN/USSR. In reference to the cancellation of Soviet Education Minister Prokofyev's visit to Japan because of his failure to be issued a diplomatic visa, PM Suzuki counters that Japan is not responsible for the cancellation and that diplomatic visas are only issued for governmental negotiations.	P	FBIS (AP) 29 Oct 81	0868
10/28/81	JAPAN/USSR. The Japanese Government refuses to allow a visit to Japan by Soviet Vice Marine Transportation Minister Beletskiy as part of its protest against the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.	P	FBIS (AP) 29 Oct 81	0869
10/28/81	LAOS/USSR. A protocol on pipeline construction between the Vietnamese district of Vinh and Vientiane Province is signed in Vientiane between Laos and the USSR.	E	FBIS (AP) 2 Nov 81	0871
10/29/81	SRV/PRC. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) quotes Kieu Thanh Luc, a Vietnamese military officer who recently fled to China, as saying that Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea suffer from low morale, and are kept holding their guns only by the coercion of the Le Dui clique. Renmin Ribao concludes that "in fleeing to China, Kieu Thanh Luc and company have shown their strong resentment and resistance to the Le Duan clique who are going against the trend of history. Their accusation to the world media after their arrival in China revealed that the Le Duan clique . . . have aroused strong resentment among Vietnamese officers and soldiers."	MP	FBIS (China) 5 Nov 81	0437 0437B
10/29/81	INDIA/USSR. Indian sources report that the USSR has signaled that it may not be able to fulfill the terms of an Indo-Soviet protocol signed last year for the provision of equipment to the Indian coal-mining industry because of its own need for machinery to implement a program for increasing Soviet coal output.	ES	Times of India (Bombay) 30 Oct 81	0666

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
10/29/81	KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. The Nation Review (Bangkok) reports that Prince Sihanouk is not very optimistic about the Bangkok talks among the three major Khmer resistance factions for a coalition government. The prince says that he has few illusions about a future coalition government.	P	FBIS (AP) 29 Oct 81	0870
10/29/81	MALAYSIA/PRC. AFP (Hong Kong) reports that China has assured Kuala Lumpur that it will buy more natural rubber from Malaysia in the future.	E	FBIS (AP) 4 Nov 81	0875
10/30/81	SRV/PRC/USSR. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) "Study Notes" column comments on an article called "New Happiness" in Vietnam's Nhan Dan, which argues that Vietnam should no longer seek aid from the USSR but should engage itself in "the international division of labor." In fact, says Renmin Ribao, "the so-called international division of labor" means that the USSR provides guns and money and Vietnam provides manpower to conquer the world for the former. The poorer and harder life in Vietnam is, the more advantageous it is to the Soviet Union, because the steadily worsening conditions will cause the Vietnamese authorities to serve Soviet aggression and expansion more loyally."	EP	FBIS (China) 5 Nov 81	0438
10/30/81	INDIA/USSR. Indian Government announces that Admiral Sergei G. Gorshkov, Commander in Chief of the Soviet Navy and Deputy Defense Minister, will visit New Delhi on or about 10 December 1981. While in India, the Soviet naval leader will hold wide-ranging discussions with his Indian counterpart, Admiral R.L. Pereira, Chief of the Naval Staff, concerning the supply of Soviet submarines for the Indian fleet. The eight Soviet submarines presently in the Indian naval inventory date from the early 1960s to 1970s and have become obsolete. Their replacement by later models would follow the Indian Navy's intention to modernize and re-equip its fleet.	M	Times of India (Bombay) 31 Oct 81	0667
10/31/81	INDIA/USSR. Communist weekly Blitz throws a front-page temper tantrum against the "Yankee-doodle dopes" in official Washington who have the temerity to suggest that their paper parrots the Soviet propaganda line regarding the George Griffin affair. Calling the State Department charges of Soviet "plants" on the Blitz staff "poppycock," the paper discounts Washington's vituperations as "typical CIA bullshit." Blitz considers it "our most imperative responsibility to keep their Griffiths out of India." The tabloid features a picture of the author pointing to a collection of office vegetation which is identified as the only Soviet "plants" at Blitz.	P	Blitz (Bombay) 31 Oct 81	0561
10/31/81	INDIA/PRC. "Highly placed" PRC official tells an Indian correspondent that early solution to the longstanding border dispute is essential prior to full normalization of relations between India and China. The official urges the two sides to "let bygones be bygones" and to "look to the future." After accusing former Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev of driving a wedge between the two countries, the of-	P	The Statesman (Calcutta) 1 Nov 81	0562

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	<p>Official cautions that India should beware of the bellicose, hegemonistic positions the Soviet Union is taking on issues such as Afghanistan and Kampuchea. Asked if there was fear among the Chinese that India might support the USSR in the event of Sino-Soviet hostilities, he pleads he would not like to "peep into the future." China, he notes perceives no threat from either India or Pakistan, only from the USSR.</p>			0562B
				0562C
10/31/81	<p>JAPAN/USSR. The loss of several billion dollars in potential sales of industrial plants to the USSR touches off a feud in Japanese government and business circles over the wisdom of maintaining economic sanctions against Moscow which were imposed following the invasion of Afghanistan. Japanese leaders have come under mounting pressure from influential business interests to lift trade restrictions against the USSR but so far have rejected such a move out of concern that it might strain relations with the United States which is now committed to tough dealing with the Russians. Since imposition of the sanctions, Japanese businessmen have lost sizable Soviet orders or contracts on at least 10 major long-term plant projects, each worth more than \$100 million. Most of these contracts have now been awarded to West European firms. For example, Moscow has turned down Japanese bids for \$1.7 billion worth of gas pipeline compressor stations in favor of West German, French, and Italian firms. Japanese business leaders chafe at what they view as Western Europe's open disregard of trade restrictions in dealing with the USSR, while the Japanese Government observes such restraints scrupulously. Hirohide Ishida, head of the Japan-Soviet Parliamentary Friendship Association, asserts that "It's clear that the sanctions are not effective to settle the Afghan issue," while MITI spokesman Kazuo Wakasugi acknowledges ruefully that "It's better for us not to try to strangle the Soviet Union . . . In general MITI hopes to promote trade with the Soviet Union and to remain flexible within the (overall) framework of the Japanese Government's international policy."</p>	E	Washington Post 1 Nov 81	0668
				0668B
				0668C
				0668D
				0668E



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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
11/01/81	PAKISTAN/USSR. Commenting on airspace violations by Afghan and possibly Soviet aircraft, President Zia tells newsmen in Azad Kashmir, "We are not quite sure whether these violations are a challenge or innocent violations or arm twisting or a show of force. However, these are not of any danger."	M	FBIS (South Asia) 3 Nov 81	0541
11/01/81	INDIA/USSR. Sources in New Delhi report that the Indian Air Force will shortly receive an unknown number of Mi-24 helicopter gunships from the Soviet Union. The Mi-24 represents the IAF's first helicopter acquisition which is specifically designed for use as a gunship. The gunship mission is currently being performed by 40 or so HAL-armed Chetaks with SS 11B antiarmor missiles which fulfill the gunship mission as a secondary role.	M	Air International (Geneva) Nov 81	0568
11/01/81	LAOS/PRC. Tribal leaders of ethnic minorities in northern and northwestern Laos report to a team of American journalists traveling behind the lines that young men of their villages are infiltrating on their own initiative, singly or in small groups, into southern China where they undergo 90 to 120 days of basic military training at Simao (Fuxingzhen), Yunnan province. The training consists of weapons familiarization/proficiency with Soviet-bloc small arms such as the AK-47 assault rifle and RPG series of rocket launchers and may include some political indoctrination. On completion of the training, the Lao-tians are given an individual weapon, an undesignated quantity of ammunition, as many grenades as they wish to carry, a complete set of military clothing, and web equipment, and return to their home areas. These irregulars, upon return to Laos, so far have not mounted combat operations on any scale and have been especially careful to stay clear of Vietnamese SAM sites and electronic monitoring stations on the Sino-Laotian border. These sites are manned with the help of Russian advisers and monitor radio communications in southern China. A full Vietnamese battalion reportedly is assigned to protect each such installation. Laotians trained in China have lain low and have confined their activities to some low-level proselytizing against the Vietnamese presence. Sources believe the Chinese have armed these Laotian irregulars to keep their options open and see what developments occur in the future.	M	Soldier of Fortune (Boulder, CO) Jan 82	0669B 0669C 0669D
11/02/81	JAPAN/PRC. Former Japanese PM Takeo Fukuda, in Beijing for the Asian Parliamentarian's Conference on Population and Development, meets with China's PM Zhao Ziyang and with CCP Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping. Deng praises Fukuda for his contributions to the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Peace and Friendship, signed when Fukuda was PM in 1978. Fukuda tells Japanese reporters he was glad to hear of China's recent proposal for	P	FBIS (China) 3 Nov 81	0439

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
11/02/81	the peaceful reunification of China and Taiwan, and that he highly esteems it. Japanese news agency Kyodo suggests that Deng may be trying to open channels of communication to the conservative "Taiwan Lobby" in Japan's LDP Party.			0439B
11/02/81	SRV/PRC. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) reports on Lao refugees in Thailand, claiming that 10 percent of the Lao people have fled Laos. A former member of the Lao Supreme People's Council who swam the Mekong to Thailand is quoted as saying "The fascist control and unbridled plunder in Laos by over 40,000 Vietnamese troops and more than 10,000 Vietnamese experts and advisors has greatly exceeded that of the old and new colonialist in the past." Another refugee claims that numerous Vietnamese have immigrated to Laos especially to Savannakhet, Xieng Khouang, and Samneua Provinces where they have deprived local people of their homes. The report concludes that only by driving the Vietnamese away will Laos have freedom and the refugees be able to return to their homes.	P	FBIS (China) 4 Nov 81	0440
11/02/81	ASEAN/USSR/PRC. Xinhua reports from Manila that the USSR has failed in its attempt to bring the Heng Samrin regime to the 24th International Red Cross Conference here. In spite of opposition from many countries, the Soviet delegate attempted to bring the "Red Cross Society of the Heng Samrin regime to both the League's General Assembly and the International Red Cross conference that will follow. But in the executive council balloting, the Soviet delegate failed to win even one vote (19 against, 5 abstentions, and 1 in favor). On 1 November, the Philippine Foreign Ministry announced its refusal to grant entry visas to the "Red Cross Society" of the Heng Samrin regime.	P	FBIS (China) 5 Nov 81	0441
11/02/81	INDIA/USSR. PM Gandhi calls Soviet President Brezhnev to express her congratulations at the opening of a direct troposcatter telephone link between New Delhi and Moscow. PM Gandhi states the new link is symbolic of the strong ties of friendship shared by the two countries. President Brezhnev replies that the link is but a "new success in the dynamic, multifaceted cooperation" between India and the USSR. The troposcatter diffraction method, as it is called, will provide a reliable, round-the-clock medium for telecommunication services between the two countries. The receiving stations are located at Charar-e-Sharif outside Srinagar and at Dushanbe (Turkmen SSR).	EPS	The Hindu (Madras) 3 Nov 81	0548
11/02/81	INDIA/PRC. Janata Party leader Dr. Subramaniam Swamy announces at a press conference that he has been advised by External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao that a high-level diplomatic team will depart for Beijing by the end of November to open negotiations on the Sino-Indian border dispute. Swamy also states that according to reliable sources, India has decided to permit the resumption of trade between its border areas and Tibet.	EP	Times of India (Bombay) 3 Nov 81	0670
				0670B

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
11/02/81	INDIA/USSR. PM Indira Gandhi inaugurates a new troposcatter telecommunications link between India and the USSR by placing a ceremonial telephone call to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev. She tells the Soviet leader that the newly established link is "an important milestone in Indo-Soviet economic, scientific, and technological cooperation. The Soviet President responds that the link is "another channel to strengthen the close ties between the Soviet Union and India . . . .". Later in the day, India and the USSR sign a protocol on the conclusion of talks concerning further cooperation in the field of communications. In a related development, visiting Soviet Communications Minister V.A. Shamsin announces at a press conference that the USSR would be interested in the import of telecommunications gear, such as radio relay equipment and antennas, from India.	S	Times of India (Bombay) 3 Nov 81	0674
				0674B
				0674C
11/02/81	KAMPUCHEA/THAILAND/PRC/USSR. The Nation Review (Bangkok) reports that Thai Foreign Minister Sithi Sawetsila has told Prince Sihanouk in a secret meeting in Paris that Thailand might reconsider its policy toward the Khmer Rouge if they were to block an agreement of the three parties holding negotiations in Bangkok to form a Kampuchean resistance coalition.	P	FBIS (AP) 4 Nov 81	0874
11/03/81	BURMA/INDIA/PRC. Retired military officer claims in a Hindu (Madras) article that the Indian Army, in conjunction with Burmese military forces, is "now confronting the Chinese on the Indo-Burmese border." According to the author, the crux of the insurgency problem in Mizoram, Manipur, and Nagaland lies in the failure to flush the rebels out of sanctuaries along the Burmese border where the writ of the Rangoon government does not extend. The Shan states are populated by ethnic Chinese who migrated to the region as seasonal labor in the mines and lumber forests. The rest of the population consists of Shans and Kachins whose loyalties to the Burmese state are tenuous. The author maintains that over the past 2 decades, the Chinese Government has been providing the younger generation of ethnic Chinese with 6 to 9 months of guerrilla training in China, which is later followed up with refresher course in jungle warfare. Through this covert network, "the Chinese have. . . succeeded in maintaining a phantom army of their own in this region, which can be mobilized at a very short notice." The phantom army was camouflaged in civvy clothes and not in uniform." The author speculates that cross-border contacts between these Chinese elements and radical separatists in India's northeast have compounded the insurgency menace and given the Chinese the ability to wage a three-front war on India. Although the Chinese are not acting in concert with the United States, the author asserts that "these forces are trying to coordinate their efforts and time their strike to coincide with Pakistan's declaration of war on India." The analyst concludes that the Indian military must mount a "major operation" in Burma's Chindwin valley in order to wipe out the threat of simultaneous hostilities waged by Pakistan and the "phantom army" of China.	M	The Hindu (Madras) 3 Nov 81	0563
				0563B
				0563C
				0563D
				0563E

## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
11/03/81	THAILAND/PRC/USSR. Within the politicized Thai Army there are presently two divergent trains of thought concerning the direction which Bangkok's foreign policy should take. One such faction views Vietnam as the principal danger and is disinclined to place any restraints on the Khmer Rouge guerrillas who are active on the Thai/Kampuchean border. The second faction believes the ultimate danger comes from Beijing and is not opposed to a Russian-sponsored Communist Indochina with its large standing armies as a bulwark between China and Thailand.	P	Economist (London) 7 Nov 81	0676
11/03/81	INDONESIA/MALAYSIA/PRC. Indonesia and Malaysia respond with ambivalence at the possibility that the United States may provide weapons and military technology to China. Neither Jakarta nor Kuala Lumpur have gone public on the issue, however, because their long-term worries about a militarily strengthened China are matched or overshadowed by their fears of the growing might of the Soviet military forces deployed in the Far East. Malaysian FM Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie expresses the view that any US-devised strategic balance "which places a high premium on the role of China in keeping the peace in Asia could at best be only fragile." Shafie says that a more desirable alternative would be for Beijing to be "made part of a much wider peace-keeping arrangement in the Pacific involving Japan, South Korea, and possibly Canada. This would permit a Chinese contribution toward the common objective of containing the Soviet Union, insuring at the same time it would not constitute a danger to regional security."	MP	Times of India (Bombay) 4 Nov 81	0702
11/03/81	SRV/USSR. The third anniversary of the Soviet Union's friendship treaty with Vietnam is observed in Hanoi.	P	FBIS (AP) 3 Nov 81	0872
11/03/81	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese State Minister Taro Nakayama appeals to the nation to back a campaign for return of the Soviet-held four northern islands to Japanese control.	P	FBIS (AP) 5 Nov 81	0876
11/04/81	INDIA/USSR. India and the USSR are working out a 5-year program of cooperation in the field of power engineering. A bilateral agreement is expected to be signed on the matter in early 1982. In recent talks officials of both nations discussed the program for the construction of the Singrauli superthermal power station. A contract for the construction of the plant will be signed in March 1982.	S	Times of India (Bombay) 5 Nov 81	0675
11/04/81	PRR/JAPAN/PRC. An agreement on opening an airline route between Beijing and Tokyo and passing through North Korean airspace is reached at talks between the Civil Aviation Bureau of the DPRK and a delegation of the International Civil Aviation Organization.	E	FBIS (AP) 4 Nov 81	0873
11/04/81	KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. The New Straits Times (Kuala Lumpur) comments on Son Sann's withdrawal from talks aimed at setting up an anti-Vietnamese coalition, stating that his withdrawal was prompted by his inability to demand and get a majority of ministerial seats in the planned coalition. The paper says, however, that Son Sann's withdrawal involves only his personal participation. The group he represents,	P	FBIS (AP) 12 Nov 81	0883

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	the KPRLF, is still free to negotiate a working arrangement with the Khmer Rouge and the Moulinaka.			0883B
11/05/81	PAKISTAN/INDIA/PRC. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) commentary discusses the second meeting of the foreign secretaries of the seven South Asian countries in Katmandu. It reports extensively the comments of Pakistan's PM Riaz Piracha who says it will not be easy to achieve regional cooperation in South Asia, both because of problems created during the past by imperialist rule and because of the expansionist powers who have recently infiltrated the region and sowed dissension. Xinhua concludes that the meeting indicates that consultation on an equal basis and with mutual reconciliation can solve disputes and misunderstandings.	P	Beijing Review 16 Nov 81	0442
11/05/81	JAPAN/USSR. Soviet Ambassador to Japan Dmitri Polyanskiy declares in a press interview with Kyodo News Service that Tokyo has not tried hard enough to resume working-level talks between the two nations in an effort to improve bilateral relations that were strained as a result of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Polyanskiy expresses regret that the GOJ apparently has taken no concrete steps so far to pave the way for a resumption of the talks and stresses that the future of the discussions depends on how eagerly the GOJ acts on the matter.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 7 Nov 81	0677
11/05/81	SRV/USSR. The USSR has furnished all the equipment needed by Vietnam for its Tinh Tuc tin mine and has sent Soviet experts to help in the installation of the machinery.	ES	SWB (Reading, UK) 2 Dec 81	0726
11/06/81	INDIA/PRC. The first Indian sports team to play in China for 20 years arrives in Beijing. The Indian junior tennis team plays two friendly contests in Beijing before departing for a tour of Shanghai, Wuhan, and Guangzhou.	CP	FBIS (China) 9 Nov 81	0443
11/06/81	SRV/USSR/PRC. A correspondent for China's Jiefangjun Bao (Liberation Army Daily) interviews Nuon Chea, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly, who is in Beijing to attend the Asian Parliamentarians Conference on Population and Development. Nuon Chea claims that his forces have moved from an inferior to a superior position. The Vietnamese aggressors' hope to win a victory in this war by relying on long-term Soviet aid will never materialize. Provided the situation continues to be as favorable for the Kampuchean people as it is now, they will certainly be victorious. He then assures the Jiefangjun Bao correspondent that "The lesson vigorously given the Vietnamese aggressors by the Chinese border defense force constitutes a strong support for us."	MP	FBIS (China) 10 Nov 81	0444
11/06/81	ROK/PRC/USSR. Hanqul Ilbo (Seoul) reports that the South Korean Government is considering simultaneous entry into the United Nations by North and South Korea as a major diplomatic objective in the 1980s and believes that 1988, when South Korea will host the Summer Olympics as the best time to approach the UN. As a preliminary step, government authorities are planning to launch a diplomatic offensive to persuade	P	FBIS (AP) 6 Nov 81	0877

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
11/06/81	the Soviet Union and China--members of the UN Security Council who have hitherto obstructed the ROK's entry--to agree to it.			0877B
11/06/81	JAPAN/USSR. Soviet Ambassador to Japan Dimitri Polyanskiy accuses Japan of not trying hard enough to resume working-level talks between the two nations to improve bilateral relations.	P	FBIS (AP) 9 Nov 81	0878
11/06/81	DPRK/PRC. A protocol of the 21st meeting of the Intergovernmental Scientific and Technological Cooperative Committee of the DPRK and PRC is signed in Beijing.	S	FBIS (AP) 9 Nov 81	0879
11/06/81	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese FM Sonoda declines an invitation by the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo to attend a reception commemorating the Communist revolution in 1917, in accordance with Tokyo's policy of restricting exchange with high officials of the Soviet Government as part of steps taken against Moscow for the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.	P	FBIS (AP) 12 Nov 81	0881
11/06/81	KAMPUCHEA/SINGAPORE/PRC/USSR. Singaporean FM Dhanabalan states that KPNLF leader Son Sann should not expect to be given "power and authority on a platter," in reference to reports that Son Sann has withdrawn from coalition talks in Bangkok.	P	FBIS (AP) 13 Nov 81	0884
11/07/81	INDIA/PAKISTAN/PRC. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) commentary declares the 2-4 November meeting of the foreign secretaries of the seven South Asian countries in Katmandu to be "a very good thing." That the countries of the region are strengthening their unity and cooperation is a valuable contribution to the peace and stability of South Asia and Asia as a whole.	P	FBIS (China) 9 Nov 81	0445
11/07/81	PAKISTAN/USSR. V. Smirnov, Soviet envoy to Islamabad, submits an article to the Pakistani press to honor the occasion of the October Revolution. After detailing the heroics of the Socialist upheaval, Smirnov writes that Soviet relations with Pakistan have always been modeled on the Soviet prescription for "peace, security and cooperation, opposing to the policy of threats and blackmail a constructive approach on international issues." Smirnov highlights the technical and economic cooperation between the two countries in the absence of close political ties. Projects such as the new steel plant, 11 radio stations, the Guddu thermal power station, and gas and petroleum explorations are cited as proof of this constructive bilateral relationship. The Kremlin "appreciated the realism of the Pakistani leaders" who pulled out of SEATO and CENTO and embarked on a policy of nonalignment. Smirnov obliquely adds that "Pakistan is situated near the Soviet southern border, which explains the special interest of the USSR in the character of relations Pakistan is maintaining with its neighbors. That is why the USSR stands for a negotiated settlement of disputable problems between Pakistan and its neighbors without outside interference."	P	The Muslim (Islamabad) 7 Nov 81	0580
				0580B
				0580C
				0580D



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11/07/81	KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. The Nation Review (Bangkok) reports that during the eighth meeting of the tripartite ad hoc resistance committee meeting in Bangkok the news was leaked that Son Sann had decided to disassociate himself from any position in the proposed coalition.	P	FBIS (AP) 9 Nov 81	0880
11/08/81	SRV/USSR. An official Vietnamese daily reviews infrastructure projects being developed with the assistance of the USSR and where Soviet experts are actually working. These include the Phu Rieng (Song Be province) rubber plantation, the Tinh Tuc tin mine (Cao Bang Province), the Bim Son Cement Works, the Pha Lai thermoelectric power station, the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power station, the Lam Tho superphosphate fertilizer factory, the Song Cong diesel engine factory, the Xuan Mai concrete factory, the Thanh Long Bridge, the Cao Son mine, and the port of Haiphong.	ES	SWB (Reading, UK) 9 Dec 81	0731
11/09/81	PAKISTAN/USSR. President Zia pays a courtesy call to the Soviet Embassy in Islamabad to extend his congratulations on the 64th anniversary of the October Revolution. Pakistani radio broadcasts give no details of the visit.	P	FBIS (South Asia) 12 Nov 81	0546
11/09/81	PAKISTAN/USSR. Western correspondent in Islamabad reports that a prominent Pakistani journalist with close ties to President Zia has been asked to prepare a confidential report speculating on the reaction by popular opinion to the recognition of the Karmal regime in Afghanistan and to the partial GOP acquiescence to Soviet interests in South Asia. A reason for the move may be the presence of factions within the martial law regime that have reservations about aligning the GOP so closely with the United States and would prefer to soften order to speed the return of refugees to their homes and allow the military to concentrate their attention solely on the Indian border. Some Western sources have minimized the importance of the supposed report, arguing that the desire to come to terms with the Soviets is nothing more than routine contingency planning on the part of the GOP. Speculation over a softening of the Pakistani position on Afghanistan comes at a time when the US Congress is about to vote on a \$3.2 billion arms and economic package to Pakistan.	P	Chris Science Monitor (Boston) 9 Nov 81	0555
11/10/81	JAPAN/PRC. A delegation of members of China's National People's Congress, led by Vice Chairman of the NPC Standing Committee Peng Chong, arrives in Japan for an 11-day visit at the invitation of the Japanese Diet. Peng meets with Japanese PM Suzuki and the heads of both houses of the Diet, and all express satisfaction with the friendly relations between China and Japan.	P	FBIS (China) 12 Nov 81	0446
11/10/81	PAKISTAN/PRC. GOP Defense Minister Ali Ahmed Talpur presides over a ceremony at the Kamra aircraft rebuild facility to mark the manufacture of the first Chinese F-6 aircraft in Pakistan. Talpur remarks that this is the first step in a broader plan to establish a domestic aircraft industry in Pakistan. The PRC comes in for lavish praise for its longstanding support for Pakistan's defense.	M	Times of India (Bombay) 11 Nov 81	0556



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11/10/81	INDIA/USSR. The GOI reportedly is keeping in mind a Soviet offer to provide nuclear fuel for the reactor at Tarapur as the United States weighs a decision whether to continue its own shipments of the fuel to India in spite of American domestic antiproliferation laws. India is keeping its options open and has not responded to the Soviet offer nor opened a dialog with any other nation as it awaits the US decision.	EPS	Times of India (Bombay) 11 Nov 81	0678
11/10/81	JAPAN/USSR. A team of officials from six major Japanese steelmakers return from Beijing and disclose that Japanese exports of steel to China would top 2 million tons for the first time in 3 years next year. The group wound up negotiations following the Chinese commitment to accept shipment of 708,700 tons for the first half of 1982.	E	FBIS (AP) 16 Nov 81	0887
11/11/81	DPRK/JAPAN/PRC/ROK. ROK Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Dong-whie says that the ROK Government supports the International Civil Aviation Organization's (ICAO) plan to establish two air routes linking Japan and the PRC and flying over the Korean Peninsula. The ICAO plan would establish one air route over the DPRK and one air route over the ROK. The DPRK Government announced its support of the ICAO plan on 4 November. Dr. Assad Kotaite, President of the ICAO Council, is scheduled to visit the ROK and Japan in January for further negotiations concerning the plan. Dr. Kotaite recently visited the DPRK and PRC.	P	KOREA HERALD (Seoul) 12 Nov 81	0287
11/11/81	JAPAN/USSR. Japan and the USSR open their bilateral fishery committee meeting in Moscow to discuss fishing quotas and catches within their respective 200-mile exclusive economic zones. This year quotas have been set at 750,000 tons of fish for Japan in the Soviet zone and 650,000 tons for the USSR in the Japanese zone.	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 25 Oct 81	0679
11/11/81	INDONESIA/USSR. PM Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja states that the Indonesian Government is paying serious attention to the "important size of the Soviet Embassy staff" in Jakarta. The staff, consisting of 40 diplomats and 85 nondiplomats, dwarfs the Indonesian Embassy staff in Moscow.	P	FBIS (AP) 12 Nov 81	0882
11/11/81	JAPAN/PRC. A visiting 15-member Chinese parliamentary delegation pays a courtesy call on Hajime Fukuda, speaker of the House of Representatives, in the Diet building in Tokyo.	P	FBIS (AP) 13 Nov 81	0885
11/11/81	JAPAN/USSR. Japan and the Soviet Union open talks in Moscow to assess fish resources in the Pacific and to discuss fish resources in the Pacific and to discuss exchanges of fishery experts and research data.	E	FBIS (AP) 16 Nov 81	0886
11/12/81	JAPAN/ROK/PRC. ROK Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Dong-whie, in testimony before the ROK National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee, says that the ROK Government is willing to meet with a government delegation from the PRC to discuss civil air routes over the Korean Peninsula connecting Tokyo and Beijing. Kim says also that the Japanese Government has already notified the ROK Government through	P	KOREA HERALD (Seoul) 13 Nov 81	0289

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
11/12/81	diplomatic channels that it would be reluctant to allow Japanese aircraft to use a civil air route over North Korea because Japan has no diplomatic relations with the DPRK and because North Korea's air control technology is not considered satisfactory.			0289B
11/12/81	SRV/USSR/PRC. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) commentary discusses reports of Afghan Government troops and troops of the Phnom Penh regime defecting to join the popular resistance to Soviet or Soviet-sponsored aggression. It charges the invaders in both countries with using biological and chemical weapons to attempt genocide. It then claims that the Russian forces in Afghanistan and the Vietnamese in Kampuchea both suffer from low morale. Incidents such as the recent flight of a Vietnamese helicopter pilot to China demonstrate that things are getting worse and worse with the Soviet and Vietnamese aggressors, whereas the Afghan and Kampuchean peoples who have withstood severe trials are making progress in their wars of resistance. The commentary concludes, "Obviously, it is not the weapons which will determine the outcome of the war. Rather it is determined by the nature of the war and popular sympathy. This is a truth independent of man's will."	MP	FBIS (China) 13 Nov 81	0447  0447B  0447C  0459
11/12/81	JAPAN/USSR/PRC. Xinhua claims the KGB has organized six spy rings in the northern Japanese city of Nemuro to provide information on Japan, China, and the United States. Since Japan, as a consequence of defeat and the post-war constitution, has no espionage laws, police are powerless to arrest spies, who pass information to the Russians at sea or on the nearby Kurile Islands.	P	China Daily (Beijing) 12 Nov 81	0575
11/12/81	INDIA/PRC. In a Hindu (Madras) article, retired Brigadier A.C. Cariappa says that, other than for larger geostrategic reasons, there is ample incentive for India to come to a reconciliation with China if only to save the enormous defense expenditures which the GOI must absorb to guard the Chinese frontier. India currently deploys about seven divisions on the border with China from Ladakh to Burma. In addition, there are an equal number of troops backing up these front-line divisions. It has been estimated that the cost of locating and sustaining troops on the Chinese border is about three times that of troops deployed in more hospitable environments. Transporting supplies by donkey and mule trains or else airdropping them is both costly and inefficient. The physical hazards of serving in such high altitudes and forbidding terrain have a negative impact on the troops, who must serve long tours of duty away from their families. The author sees no compelling reason for either China or India to attack the other or to modify the cease-fire line. Another Chinese advance, writes Cariappa, "would be something like a march on Moscow." The author underscores his belief that China is not a warlike nation, either in regard to South or Southeast Asia. The author suggests that it would be prudent of India to give up its claims to the Aksai Chin since it has strategic value only for China. On the border differences in the east, China would probably be willing to accede to Indian claims pending a final disposition of the Aksai Chin. Failing that, the author suggests India could lease disputed territories for 99 years. Not only would a rap-	MP	The Hindu (Madras) 12 Nov 81	0575B  0575C  0575D

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
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	prochement with China enhance India's security environment, but it would also save the Indian exchequer substantial amounts from defense outlays.			0575E
11/13/81	JAPAN/PRC. The delegation from China's National People's Congress, headed by NPC Vice Chairman Peng Chong, continues its visit to Japan. In Tokyo they meet with leading members of six Japan-China friendship organizations, with leaders of various Japanese political parties, and with representatives of overseas Chinese residing in Japan.	P	FBIS (China) 17 Nov 81	0449
11/13/81	JAPAN/PRC. Another test well drilled in China's Bohai Sea under a Sino-Japanese cooperative exploration plan has yielded good quality oil. China's Ministry of Petroleum Industry announces that this well, the third, was drilled to a 3,000-meter depth by the Chinese Bohai No. 8 drilling rig, and produces 272 tons of good quality oil and 33,000 cubic meters of natural gas per day.	E	China Daily (Beijing) 15 Nov 81	0450
11/13/81	ROK/PRC. ROK Vice PM Kim Tong-hwi states that South Korea is willing to have talks with China to discuss the air route issue.	E	FBIS (AP) 16 Nov 81	0888
11/13/81	ASEAN/KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. An unattributed commentary in a Kuala Lumpur International Service Broadcast praises ASEAN's role in working for a Kampuchean solution.	P	FBIS (AP) 16 Nov 81	0889
11/13/81	JAPAN/PRC. The Japan-China Petroleum Development Co. announces that it has succeeded in extracting oil from No. 3 test well in the western part of China's Bohai Sea. The well has a potential daily output of 2,000 barrels. Two other test wells had earlier also yielded oil. The company plans to continue its test drilling until it embarks on regular production sometime in 1986.	E	FBIS (AP) 24 Nov 81	0897
11/14/81	BANGLADESH/PRC. Chinese Vice Premier Ji Pingfei meets with a Bangladeshi delegation representing the Gono ("People's") Front Party on the day before a national election in Bangladesh that will decide the successor of slain President Ziaur Rahman.	P	FBIS (China) 20 Nov 81	0569
11/14/81	SRV/USSR. A Soviet broadcast reviews assistance provided by the USSR to Vietnam and notes that the first aid agreement between the two countries dates back to 1955. Since that time, the USSR has assisted Vietnam in building or reconstructing about 200 factories, power stations, state farms, and educational institutions. Under a scientific exchange program, the Soviet Union also has provided Vietnam with a satellite communications ground station. In 1981, the facilities which the Soviets helped build accounted for 35 percent of Vietnam's electricity, 75 percent of its metal-cutting tools, all of its chemical fertilizer, and nearly 90 percent of its coal. One of the basic fields of cooperation between the two countries is power engineering. The Soviet Union has helped Vietnam build 13 power stations in the	ES	SWB (Reading, UK) 2 Dec 81	0723  0723B

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	past and is presently assisting in the construction of additional such stations. One of the latter is the hydroelectric complex on the Black (Day) River; its 124-meter high dam will form a reservoir with a capacity of 3.5 billion cubic meters. Another example is the Pha Lai thermal power project. The two countries also are cooperating in agriculture. The Soviet Union has helped Vietnam set up some 40 state farms which grow tea, coffee, and citrus fruits and it supplies them with machinery, fertilizer, and pesticides. There are plans as well for Soviet aid to develop cotton farming on more than 60,000 acres and to undertake the cultivation of medicinal plants. To further build up the country's infrastructure, the USSR has also trained over 60,000 Vietnamese specialists in various fields. The two countries likewise cooperate in space research. Vietnam participates in the joint Soviet Bloc program known as Interkosmos, and a Vietnamese astronaut took part in one of last year's flights under this program. The volume of Soviet technical assistance is expected to triple by 1986. Between now and then, the USSR will help Vietnam build over 100 factories, power stations, collieries, and higher education centers. Trade is to grow by almost 90 percent. The Soviet Union will increase its supplies of machinery, industrial equipment, oil products, rolled steel, and fertilizer. Vietnam in turn will export during these 5 years more coffee, tea, timber, vegetables, fruits, and handicraft items to the USSR.			
11/14/81	INDIA/USSR. The USSR signs contracts worth 400 million rupees (\$44 million) with eight Indian firms for the purchase of an undisclosed quantity of industrial cables and wires.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) Dec 81	0730
11/15/81	PAKISTAN/PRC. Chinese Army Chief of Staff Yang Deshi arrives in Islamabad on a 6-day tour of Pakistan. At a banquet held in his honor, Yang praises the GOP for its "just and principled stand" on the issue of Afghanistan.	MP	FBIS (South Asia) 16 Nov 81	0557
11/15/81	INDIA/PRC. Leaders of the pro-Beijing Communist factions generally known as Naxalites hold a national convention to try to forge a new unity in an attempt to bring about revolutionary changes in India through a peasant insurrection. The 6-day conference convenes in Naxalbari, the West Bengal district where a rural-based uprising 14 years ago gave the movement its beginnings. The head of the revitalized Naxalite coalition is Kanu Sanyal, a self-described revolutionary who succeeded party theoretician Charu Mazumdar as leader of the ultraleftists. The gathering elects a 13-member Central Committee with Sanyal as General Secretary. The first priority of the Naxalites is to unite the various factions which split away from the parent body when the party was proscribed during the Emergency. GOI sources estimate there are 2 primary, 5 secondary, and over 20 minor Naxalite groups in the country, with a cadre strength of 15,000 to 20,000 and over half a million sympathizers. The leadership disavows the Naxalite identification with annihilating individual class enemies and pledges to "rectify the errors (of the past years) and form a true Communist party" which is steadfastly loyal to Marxism	P	FBIS (South Asia) 19 Nov 81	0564  0564B  0564C

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	and Leninism in the Maoist context. Some Naxalite factions are not represented at the meeting, most notably the organizations of Vinod Mishra and Chandra Pulla Reddy which have followings in eastern and Mishra India, respectively. The meeting passes resolutions condemning Soviet interference in Afghanistan and Kampuchea and expressing support for the Polish working class and the Chinese Communist Party.			0564D
11/15/81	PAKISTAN/PRC. The Chief of Staff of the Chinese Armed Forces General Yang arrives in Islamabad at the head of a 10-man military delegation for a 5-day goodwill tour of Pakistan. The Chinese military leader was invited to Pakistan by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General Iqbal Khan.	M	Times of India (Bombay) 16 Nov 81	0680
11/16/81	PAKISTAN/PRC. Yang Dezhi, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, leaves Beijing on 13 November on an official friendship visit to Pakistan at the invitation of General Mohammed Iqbal Khan, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Pakistan Armed Forces. At a banquet in his honor in Rawalpindi on 15 November, General Yang praises Pakistan for upholding justice and principle on the issue of Afghanistan. He also hopes the South Asian countries will guard against outside interference, treat each other as equals, and live in harmony on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.	MP	FBIS (China) 16 Nov 81	0448
11/16/81	INDIA/USSR. India and the Soviet Union sign an agreement for the supply of equipment for the Vishakapatnam steel plant. Besides giving structures and components for the plant, the Soviets will send experts to design and supervise the construction of various units. The 1.53 billion rupees (\$191 million) credit carries an interest rate of 2.5 percent to be repaid over a period of 17 years. The first phase of the plant will be commissioned in December 1985.	E	FBIS (South Asia) 17 Nov 81	0500
11/16/81	PAKISTAN/PRC/USSR. TASS (Moscow) reacts strongly to the visit of Yang Dezhi, Chief of Staff of the Chinese Army, to Pakistan. Ridiculing the notion that the Army Chief's visit amounts to a "goodwill mission," Tass surmises the visit signifies a further strengthening of the military strategic ties between the two countries to the detriment of peace in the region. TASS maintains that China, Pakistan, and the United States are acting in concert to arm the Afghan "bandits."	MP	FBIS (South Asia) 17 Nov 81	0558
11/16/81	INDIA/USSR. Jose Perez Novoa, the new Cuban Ambassador to India, presents his credentials to Indian President Reddy during a ceremony in New Delhi. The Cuban envoy had been accused by the Daily Telegraph (London) and the rightwing Bharatiya Janata Party of being a KGB agent. The court challenge to Novoa's appointment was turned down.	P	FBIS (South Asia) 17 Nov 81	0565
11/16/81	INDIA/USSR. India will supply power cables and steel wire worth about \$45 million to the USSR. Contracts for this purpose were signed by the Soviet Union and various Indian firms at the Indian International Trade Fair which opened recently in New Delhi.	E	Ceylon Daily News (Colombo) 17 Nov 81	0681

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
11/16/81	ASEAN/KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. An unattributed commentary carried on a Kuala Lumpur International Service broadcast states that ASEAN would favor Son Sann to lead the Kampuchean resistance coalition. They reason that he could be expected to stand up to the Khmer Rouge as well as give credibility to the alliance.	P	FBIS (AP) 17 Nov 81	0890
11/17/81	JAPAN/USSR. Japan and the USSR end the fourth session of their bilateral fishery negotiations with an agreement to conduct joint surveys of salmon resources in 1982 by permitting experts of both nations to board one another's fishing vessels. The negotiators also reach agreement on dispatching Japanese experts to Sakhalin Island to tour Soviet salmon breeding facilities.	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 19 Nov 81	0682
11/17/81	SRV/USSR. The USSR and Vietnam sign an agreement on the Soviet supply of commodities during 1981-82.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 2 Dec 81	0724
11/17/81	SRV/USSR. The Phu Rieng Rubber Company has recently been set up with Soviet assistance in Song Be Province.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 2 Dec 81	0725
11/17/81	ROK/PRC. Sin Pyong-hyon, ROK Minister of the Economic Planning Board and Deputy Prime Minister, states that although there is no direct trade between South Korea and China at the moment, the situation is expected to improve. He adds that Korea needs a development plan that takes into consideration the Chinese market.	E	FBIS (AP) 19 Nov 81	0892
11/18/81	PAKISTAN/USSR. The UN General Assembly approves a resolution calling for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan. It is the third time since the Soviet intervention in December 1979 that such a call has been made. The latest resolution was supported by 116 nations and opposed by 23, with 12 abstentions. The chief architect of the resolution was Pakistan whose spokesman S. Shah Nawaz told the UNGA that the intervention had undermined detente between the United States and the Soviet Union and that "the central fact" of the issue was the national resistance of the Afghan people to the continuing foreign military intervention. Nawaz warned the delegates that "as long as attempts are made to ascribe the resistance to outside instigation, a political solution will remain beyond our grasp." The Soviet delegate in rebuttal downplays the Afghan conflict and attributes the turmoil in that country to "counterrevolutionaries" financed and armed by the United States and China.	P	NY Times 19 Nov 81	0683
				0683B
				0683C

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
11/19/81	ROK/USSR. A Korea Herald (Seoul) editorial criticizes the Soviet naval buildup in the Far East and suggests that the Soviet Navy may be using the DPRK port of Najin. The editorial says, "The planned eastern strategic bastion of Moscow is aimed to further reinforce the already massively fortified Soviet war machine around Vladivostok and the Soviet-occupied northern islands of Japan north of Hokkaido and south of the Kurile Islands." Regarding Najin the editorial says, "Our misgivings about the southward advance of the Russian influence was lately sharpened by talk from the Soviet Union about a virtual lease of the port of Najin on the northeastern coast of the Korean Peninsula. . . . It seems quite probable that Russian naval vessels are allowed to make use of the spacious and ice-free port for which the Kremlin has long been craving. The editorial concludes that an adequate countervailing force including the United States and Japan "is the only deterrent to military adventurism on the part of any potential adversary."	M	Korea Herald (Seoul) 19 Nov 81	0288  0288B  0288C
11/19/81	PAKISTAN/PRC. At a farewell banquet in Islamabad, visiting Chief of the PLA Yang Dezhi says that the government, people, and armed forces of China will, as in the past, support the government, people, and armed forces of Pakistan in their just struggle to safeguard national independence and sovereignty, as well as oppose aggression and outside interference. Yang Dezhi, who arrived in Pakistan on 15 November, will leave for home tomorrow, 20 November.	P	FBIS (China) 23 Nov 81	0451  0451B
11/19/81	ROK/USSR. A Korea Herald (Seoul) editorial entitled "Soviet Eastern Buildup" expresses growing concern over the stepped-up drive of the Soviet Union to build a military stronghold in Northeast Asia since South Korea is geographically situated to bear the brunt of Soviet pressure in the area.	M	FBIS (AP) 19 Nov 81	0891
11/19/81	SRV/USSR. An agreement on the supply of supplementary Soviet goods to Vietnam is signed in Moscow. Under the agreement the Soviets will provide Vietnam with additional quantities of food, petrol, building materials, and consumer goods.	E	FBIS (AP) 20 Nov 81	0893
11/19/81	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese and Soviet negotiators begin talks in Moscow to decide the fish catch quotas for 1982 in the two countries' 200-mile exclusive fishing zones.	E	FBIS (AP) 25 Nov 81	0899
11/20/81	INDIA/USSR. Indian satellite designed to study the earth's natural resources is launched into space by a Soviet rocket, reports TASS. The Bhaskara-2 satellite, the third joint Indo-Soviet project, is operating as planned.	S	New York Times 21 Nov 81	0566
11/20/81	INDIA/USSR. TASS news agency announces that an Indian research satellite, Bhaskara II, was launched into orbit by a Soviet booster rocket from an unnamed space facility in the USSR. According to the news release, the Bhaskara satellite "is designed for the study of the earth's natural resources" as part of a cooperative project between India and the Soviet Union on the peaceful exploration of outer space.	S	Japan Times (Tokyo) 22 Nov 81	0684



## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR
11/20/81	ROK/PRC. A high-ranking Chinese official states that although China doesn't recognize the ROK diplomatically, it will nevertheless participate in the 1988 Olympics to be held in Seoul.	C	FBIS (AP) 23 Nov 81	0895
11/20/81	THAILAND/USSR. Two senior Soviet diplomats are requested by Thai parliamentary committee to persuade their government to purchase more agricultural products from Thailand.	E	FBIS (AP) 1 Dec 81	0911
11/21/81	DPRK/PRC. Chinese Vice Premier Yu Qiuli meets with a Korean delegation led by Yi Chong-song, Vice Minister of the Power Industry and Director General of the Board of Directors of the China-Korea Yalu River Hydro-Electric Power Company. The delegation is in Beijing to attend the 34th meeting of the board. The meeting was also attended by Li Ximing, Chinese Director General of the board.	E	FBIS (China) 24 Nov 81	0452
11/21/81	INDIA/USSR. The Indian Commerce Industry is negotiating with the Soviet Government for the export of a record 500 million square meters of cotton textiles to the USSR. Previous agreements between the two countries provided for the export of only 109 million square meters of cotton textiles to Russia. However, this quantity already has been exceeded with the Soviet purchase of 145 million square meters from India. The Soviet Union reportedly is interested in boosting its purchases of cotton textiles from India because its principal supplier, Poland, has been unable to meet its trade commitments due to internal instability.	E	Times of India (Bombay) 22 Nov 81	0685
11/21/81	DPRK/PRC.. A delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Kim Yong-nam, Secretary of the Party Central Committee, departs Pyongyang for a visit to China.	P	FBIS (AP) 23 Nov 81	0894
11/21/81	JAPAN/PRC. Mainichi Daily News (Tokyo) reports that Japan has made up its mind to extend cooperation for construction of big hydropower plants in China. The plants will be built at Tankang and Huangpu on the Ou River flowing through southern Zhejiang Province.	E	FBIS (AP) 24 Nov 81	0896
11/22/81	DPRK/PRC. A decision of the 34th regular meeting of the Council of the Korea-China Amnok, River Hydroelectric Power company is signed in Beijing.	E	FBIS (AP) 25 Nov 81	0900
11/23/81	DPRK/PRC. A delegation from the Korean Workers Party, led by Kim Yong-nam, Political Bureau member and Secretary of the Party Central Committee, arrives in Beijing and meets with Ji Pengfei, Vice Premier and head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the CCP, and then with Deng Xiaoping, who briefs them on China's domestic situation.	P	FBIS (China) 23 Nov 81	0453
11/23/81	INDIA/USSR. Soviet Oil Minister Maltsev arrives in New Delhi at the head of a 14-man delegation on a 9-day visit to discuss ways to increase Indo-Soviet cooperation in the field of oil exploration.	E	FBIS (South Asia) 24 Nov 81	0567

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
11/23/81	INDIA/USSR. India signs a contract to supply mining equipment worth over 90 million rupees (\$10 million) to the USSR. The equipment includes "scraper trains," conveyors, and crushers. Delivery of the machinery will be completed by 1983.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) Dec 81	0728
11/23/81	SRV/USSR. The council of the joint Vietnamese-Soviet oil and gas venture, Vietsov-Petro, closes its first session in Hanoi.	E	FBIS (AP) 24 Nov 81	0898
11/24/81	INDIA/PRC. AFP reports from Beijing that Chinese Deputy PM Han Nianlong will head the Chinese delegation when an Indian group arrives for talks on the border issue. The negotiations will open on December 10. Mr Han is in charge of Asian affairs in China's Foreign Ministry.	P	FBIS (China) 24 Nov 81	0454
11/24/81	INDIA/PRC. A public health delegation from India arrives in Beijing to study China's family planning and rural health work. It is led by S.S. Sidhu, Secretary of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. They meet Chinese Minister of Public Health Qian Xinxiong and Vice Premier Chen Muhua.	CS	FBIS (China) 1 Dec 81	0455
11/24/81	ASEAN/KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. The Singapore Embassy in Thailand issues a statement on the results of talks between Singapore Second Deputy Prime Minister S. Rajaratnam and Thai PM Sithi Sawetsila, and between Singapore PM Phanasalan and Son Sann, the leader of the Khmer Serei, Khieu Samphan and Ieng Sary, the representatives of the Khmer Rouge, and in Tam, the representative of Prince Sihanouk. Each party agreed in principle to form a coalition government in Kampuchea and to seek ways to achieve a withdrawal of Vietnamese troops.	P	FBIS (AP) 25 Nov 81	0901
11/25/81	PHILIPPINES/PRC. China and the Philippines sign a protocol to the fourth session of talks on scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.	S	FBIS (China) 2 Dec 81	0456
11/25/81	ASEAN/KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. In a letter to the editor of the Nation Review (Bangkok), Prince Sihanouk dissociates himself and his movement of acting in the same "somewhat ridiculous fashion" as the other two Khmer factions in coalition talks in Bangkok.	P	FBIS (AP) 30 Nov 81	0903
11/25/81	ASEAN/KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. Malaysian PM Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie states in Kuala Lumpur that the third force emerging among Kampuchean resistance groups must be given "beef and teeth" in order to be effective against the Vietnamese.	P	FBIS (AP) 30 Nov 61	0909
11/25/81	INDIA/USSR. Indian mining sources express the view that the USSR may not be able to provide all the equipment needed to develop the Indian coal industry during the next 2 decades in accordance with the terms of the Indo-Soviet agreement signed in 1981. The sources believe, however, that the Soviets still will be able to assist in the manufacturing of some coal mining equipment for use in India. In the mean-	ES	Mining Journal (London) 27 Nov 81	1500

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DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
	time, there is a likelihood that New Delhi may turn to France for long-term assistance and technology transfer to develop India's coal sector.			1500B
11/26/81	INDIA/USSR. India will import Soviet metal-cutting machinery worth 8.3 million rupees (\$9.2 million) in 1982.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) Dec 81	0729
11/26/81	ASEAN/KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. The Bangkok Post writes that the Singapore proposal, as disclosed by Singapore Deputy PM Rajaratnam, seems to have broken the deadlock in negotiations among the three major Khmer factions opposing Vietnamese occupation of their country. The Post says that the suggestion that an interim government be formed to coordinate operations of these factions without any of them having to give up their ideals is the only workable solution.	P	FBIS (AP) 30 Nov 81	0907
11/26/81	SRV/USSR. The minutes of the 7th Session of the Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation Committee of Vietnam and the Soviet Union and a protocol on labor cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union is signed in Hanoi.	E	FBIS (AP) 1 Dec 81	0912
11/26/81	THAILAND/PRC. Soawanit Khonsir, Deputy Director General of the Thai Foreign Minister's Information Department, tells Ban Muang (Bangkok) that rumors alleging that diplomatic relations between Thailand and the PRC have become tense and groundless. Such rumors resulted from the PRC Ambassador Shen Ping lodging protest note with the Thai Foreign Ministry opposing the celebration in Thailand of Taiwan's National Day.	P	FBIS (AP) 2 Dec 81	0913
11/27/81	DPRK/PRC. A visiting delegation from the Korean Workers' Party, led by Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau and Director of the International Department of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee, meets in Beijing with Hu Yaobang, Chairman of the Central Committee of the CCP. After paying tribute to their mutual friendship, they discuss furthering economic cooperation between China and the DPRK.	EP	FBIS (China) 30 Nov 81	0457
11/27/81	PAKISTAN/USSR. President Zia-ul-Haq, commenting on Pakistani relations with the USSR, notes in a press interview that Moscow has assured Islamabad that it will not attack Pakistan and that it respects that country's integrity and security. He adds that it is necessary to accept the Russian assurances at face value for the time being. However, in the future after the USSR "digests" Afghanistan, Zia says it will have the capability to dictate militarily to Pakistan which can never be as strong as the Soviet Union. He adds that Pakistan will never give in and that it will fight to protect and safeguard every inch of its territory whether it is attacked from east or west. President Zia also concedes that Pakistan is being subjected to considerable Soviet "arm twisting" to bring Islamabad to the conference	P	Asiaweek (Hong Kong) 4 Dec 81	0686
				0686B

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
11/27/81	ASEAN/KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC/USSR. Malaysia PM Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie warns Hanoi to seriously consider talking with noncommunist Kampuchean resistance factions before the Soviet Union becomes entrenched in Indochina. He states at a news conference in Bangkok that Vietnam must realize that the longer the Kampuchean problem continues, the easier it will be for the Soviet Union to consolidate its position in Kampuchea and Laos. He states that the Vietnamese will become "useless" in the two countries when trained Kampuchean and Laotians return from Eastern Europe to "drive tanks and fly MiGs." Soviet influence would ultimately render the Vietnamese "irrelevant."	P	FBIS (AP) 30 Nov 81	0906 0906B
11/27/81	SRV/PRC. VNA (Hanoi) reports that since mid-November Chinese armed vessels have made repeated intrusions into Vietnam's territorial waters.	M	FBIS (AP) 30 Nov 81	0908
11/27/81	ASEAN/KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. Singaporean PM Lee Kuan Yew warns the Khmer Rouge regime in Cambodia that its failure to accept Singapore's latest proposal for the information of a loose coalition government will erode its international support in the UN and elsewhere.	P	FBIS (AP) 30 Nov 81	0910
11/28/81	INDIA/USSR. India and the USSR sign an agreement under which the Soviet Union will tender further assistance to New Delhi to develop its oil production. The pact calls for cooperation in exploration, drilling, technical aid, equipment, supplies, and training. Under the terms of the contract, Soviet experts also will assess the oil-bearing potential of the Cauvery Basin off the coast of Tamil Nadu and will conduct a geological analysis of the Himalayan foothills and Rajasthan State to determine the best drilling methods.	ES	AWSJ (Hong Kong) 1 Dec 81	0745 0745B
11/28/81	ASEAN/KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. Singapore's plan for a loose coalition government for Kampuchea is formally accepted by Prince Sihanouk. The plan, announced in Bangkok on 24 November, calls for "earnest and meaningful cooperation for the welfare of the people of Kampuchea."	P	FBIS (AP) 30 Nov 81	0902
11/28/81	KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. Prince Sihanouk is quoted by Nation Review (Bangkok) as saying he expects to see a coalition government before the end of the year. He states that a special congress of the FUNCINPEC (National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia) will take place in France on 20 December with the purpose of electing future members of the coalition government, as well as delegates to the permanent committee of the National Assembly, in accordance with agreements reached earlier during the sessions of the Khmer ad hoc committee in Bangkok.	P	FBIS (AP) 30 Nov 81	0904 0904B
11/28/81	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/PRC/USSR. Prince Sihanouk declares in Brussels that he is "ready to declare war on Vietnam" to force Hanoi to negotiate the crisis in his homeland.	P	FBIS (AP) 30 Nov 81	0905

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
11/30/81	INDIA/USSR. India and the USSR sign a protocol which extends Soviet economic and technical assistance in the exploration for Indian oil. Soviet-assisted projects now number 40 oil and gas projects which account for over 70 percent of India's total production, according to Russian sources.	ES	FBIS (USSR) 3 Dec 81	0577
11/30/81	PAKISTAN/USSR. President Zia-ul-Haq grants an interview to a correspondent from Asiaweek in which he discusses Pakistan's relations with the USSR, the United States, and India. Regarding the Soviets' ultimate aim in occupying neighboring Afghanistan, Zia distinguishes between Moscow's intentions and capabilities. While Pakistan has accepted at face value the Kremlin denial of military intentions against Pakistan, Zia pleads he must fortify the country against the USSR's capability to destabilize or occupy Pakistan. Zia professes to want cordial relations with Moscow but remembers the role the Kremlin played in bifurcating Pakistan in the 1971 war. As for Soviet intentions in Iran, Zia warns that "conditions are such that Iran can fall like a ripe plum into the lap of the Soviet Union without the Soviets even taking a step forward either politically or militarily." But in Pakistan, he continues, "they cannot take any step other than military, and this they can do only once they have consolidated in Afghanistan." Zia believes the Soviets will confront Pakistan with Afghan proxy troops, perhaps in a year or two. "The Soviet action in occupying Afghanistan is not as innocent, in my opinion, as they pretend it to be," he concludes. As for Pakistan's volatile relations with India, Zia pledges to defuse tension and work for normalization. Indo-Pakistan: relations were quite cordial under the Desai government, but unfortunately this is no longer the case since "Madame Gandhi is pro-Soviet." India, he claims, has been "playing soft" with Soviet actions in Afghanistan and Kampuchea in order to gain political, military, and strategic advantages. Zia categorically states that "Pakistan is not intentionally or with eyes open giving weapons to the Mujahideen."	MP	Asiaweek (Hong Kong) 4 Dec 81	0721B  0721C  0721D  0721E  0727
11/30/81	INDIA/USSR. India and the USSR sign an agreement in New Delhi for further cooperation in the field of oil development. The agreement covers exploration, drilling, technical assistance, equipment supply, and training of personnel. Under terms of the pact, 40 Soviet experts will come to India in the next 18 months to help search for oil, and an undisclosed number of Indian specialists will go to the USSR for training. Scientists of the two nations will also conduct joint seismic surveys in West Bengal and Tripura in an effort to locate new oil fields.	ES	SWB (Reading, UK) 9 Dec 81	0727
11/30/81	INDONESIA/PRC. Indonesian PM Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja states that China has agreed to wait for Indonesia to take steps to normalize diplomatic relations between the two countries. He says in a television interview that "everything has been fixed but the problem is whether or not the normalization of relations should take place now."	P	FBIS (AP) 4 Dec 81	0914

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DATE ---	EVENT ---	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
11/30/81	JAPAN/USSR. A spokesman for the Japanese Export-Import Bank tells Kyodo news service that representatives of the bank and the Soviet Government signed a protocol in Tokyo for extension of a yen loan to the Soviet Bank for Foreign Trade. The yen 80 billion (\$371 million) is to finance the Soviet Union's import of 700,000 metric tons of large-diameter steel pipes from Japan.	E	FBIS (AP) 9 Dec 81	0916

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
12/01/81	INDIA/USSR. Shivraj Patil, Minister of State for Defense, on behalf of the Gandhi government responds to supplementary questions about reports in the press that India and the USSR are planning to conduct joint naval maneuvers. Carefully hedging his answer, Patil states, "Sometimes countries do exercise in conjunction with each other. But up to this point in time we have taken no decision of this kind."	M	The Hindu (Madras) 2 Dec 81	0581
12/01/81	INDIA/USSR. Soviet Naval Chief and Deputy Defense Minister S.G. Gorskov arrives in Bombay for a 3-day visit. During his stay in the city, the Soviet leader will witness naval exercises and pay visits to the Indian aircraft carrier INS Vikrant and frigate INS Taragiri.	M	Times of India (Bombay) 2 Dec 81	0687
12/01/81	INDIA/PRC. A group of 200 Naga tribesmen from Manipur State reportedly have evaded Indian and Burmese border police and have traveled to Yunnan Province, China, to obtain weapons and ammunition and to receive training in guerrilla warfare. It is the first group of Nagas to travel surreptitiously to China since the signing of the Shillong Peace Accord of 1975 by which Nagaland became an integral part of India. This latest contingent of tribesmen reportedly is part of the National Socialist Convention of Nagas. This breakaway faction of the Naga autonomous movement is headed by pro-Beijing Naga leader T. Mulvah whose representatives have been conducting massive recruitment drives in Manipur.	M	Times of India (Bombay) 2 Dec 81	0703
12/02/81	JAPAN/PRC. Ground is broken in Beijing for the China-Japan Friendship Hospital, which will combine western medicine with traditional Chinese medicine and also function as a teaching and research center. The Japanese Government will advance a substantial sum for the construction, while the rest will be provided by the Chinese Government.	C	FBIS (China) 3 Dec 81	0458
12/02/81	ASEAN/KAMP/PRC. ASEAN members led by Singapore and Malaysia make a bid to organize a loose coalition of anti-Vietnamese Khmer factions opposing the Hanoi-installed Heng Samrin regime. The factions are the KPRLF of Son Sann, Moulinaka of Prince Sihanouk, and the Khmer Rouge of ousted Premier Pol Pot. The KPRLF and Moulinaka have agreed to the coalition while ASEAN is counting on China to exert sufficient leverage to bring its protege, the Khmer Rouge, into line. Malaysian FM Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie notes that "we think China has the responsibility to advise the Khmer Rouge. These coalition proposals fall exactly into place with what China itself is thinking." In spite of a collective ASEAN effort to persuade China to lend its support to the coalition, there has been no response thus far from Beijing.	P	Times of India (Bombay) 3 Dec 81	0704
12/03/81	ASEAN/PRC. The Fujian Provincial Shipping Company opens direct service from Fuzhou to Manila. This reduces costs by obviating the need to ship goods through Hong Kong, and strengthens direct contact between China's Fujian Province and the Philippines.	E	FBIS (China) 10 Dec 81	0460



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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
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12/03/81	SRV/USSR. In remarks for the opening in Moscow of the Third National Committee for the Support of Vietnam, President Leonid Brezhnev notes that "For the Soviet Communists, solidarity with Vietnam is dictated by both their hearts and minds. Soviet-Vietnamese friendship is based on common interests and aims, and rests on the firm foundation of Marxism-Leninism and Socialist internationalism."	P	New Times (Moscow) #50, Dec 81	0688
12/03/81	INDIA/USSR. India will export 25,000 tons of green coffee worth about 500 million rupees (\$50 million) to the USSR in 1982, in accordance with an agreement signed in New Delhi. The USSR bought 23,000 tons of green coffee and 1,300 tons of instant coffee from India in 1981.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 23 Dec 81	0976
12/04/81	INDIA/PRC. External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao announces to parliament that PM Indira Gandhi has agreed to visit China to speed up normalization of relations between the two countries. The minister stated Mrs. Gandhi originally had been invited to China by FM Huang Hua when he visited South Asia in June 1981.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 6 Dec 81	0671
12/04/81	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/USSR. Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea elects Heng Samrin to replace Pen Sovan as general secretary of the party. Sovan's ouster may have been engineered by Hanoi and caused by his close association with the USSR, together with his unyielding opposition to a negotiated solution of the Kampuchean crisis. An indication of Soviet displeasure at the Vietnamese move is reflected in the failure of the Kremlin to send prompt congratulatory messages to Sovan's successor, Heng Samrin.	P	FEER (Hong Kong) 11 Dec 81	0733
12/04/81	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. Heng Samrin replaces Pen Sovan as secretary of the KPRP Central Committee.	P	FBIS (AP) 7 Dec 81	0915
12/04/81	INDIA/USSR. The USSR will assist in the establishment of a factory for the production of prefabricated components for irrigation canal linings and structures in the state of Gujarat. The project will be able to manufacture 9,000 cubic meters of such components annually.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 23 Dec 81	0984
12/05/81	INDIA/PRC/USSR. Reports from Calcutta reveal the makings of a split along ideological lines during the recent central committee meeting of the CPI-M hierarchy. At issue is the committee's decision to petition the Kremlin to issue a formal message to CPI-M at the opening of the party congress in Varanasi in February. Pro-Chinese elements, particularly in the party stronghold of West Bengal, suggested that a similar petition should be submitted to Beijing. These factions are also perturbed over the central committee's decision to accord more vocal support to the Soviets at the expense of the Chinese and to moderate the party's opposition to the policies of PM Gandhi. The Sino-Soviet rift in Indian communism was never fully resolved with the 1964 breakup of the CPI-M. Although key leaders are inclined	P	The Hindu (Madras) 6 Dec 81	0584
				0584B

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR
12/05/81	to support the Soviet position on the broader issues of the international situation, pro-Chinese elements still wield considerable influence within the West Bengal CPI-M apparatus.			0584C
12/05/81	ASEAN/KAMPUCHEA/PRC. Thai Deputy PM Arun Bhanuphong departs for Beijing in an ASEAN-sponsored effort to persuade Chinese leaders to exert their influence on the Khmer Rouge to join a loose coalition of anti-Vietnamese Khmer factions. The new coalition, largely the result of Singaporean initiative, would concentrate on driving the Vietnamese out of Kampuchea and leave the question of the country's political future to be resolved by the Kampuchean people themselves at a later date. The movements headed by Son Sann and Prince Sihanouk have already agreed to the proposal. However, the Khmer Rouge have not yet indicated their willingness to join the new grouping.	P	Asiaweek (Hong Kong) 25 Dec 81	0734
12/06/81	INDIA/PRC/USSR. Indian journalist reveals that the head of the China Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry paid an unpublished visit to New Delhi last month to brief Indian officials on the upcoming Sino-Indian border talks.	P	The Hindu (Madras) 7 Dec 81	0583
12/06/81	JAPAN/USSR. A national rally calling for the Soviet Union to return all the Kurile Islands to Japan is held at a youth center in Nemuro City.	P	FRIS (AP) 10 Dec 81	0918
12/07/81	INDIA/USSR. A Supreme Soviet delegation headed by First Vice President of the Presidium Vasilii Kuznetsov arrives in New Delhi for a series of meetings with Indian parliamentarians to discuss matters of mutual interest. The Soviet press accords high-level coverage to the visit.	P	FRIS (USSR) 7-8 Dec 81	0578
12/07/81	INDIA/USSR. A Soviet specialist at the international workshop on phosphorites in New Delhi reveals the Soviet Union has offered technical assistance to investigate and explore rock phosphate reserves in India. One part of the proposed agreement is the training of Indian geoscientists in the beneficiation of low phosphatic rock--a task which will require "an army" of experts.	ES	Times of India (Bombay) 7 Dec 81	0585
12/07/81	KAMPUCHEA/USSR. In a commentary on the situation in Kampuchea, Indonesia's leading daily says that the ouster of former PM Pen Sovan may have been related to his pro-Moscow bias. The paper notes that at the fourth congress of the Cambodian Communist Party in May 1981, Pen Sovan sought to increase the role of Moscow over Hanoi in the development of the Communist movement in Indochina. The paper also notes that he was behind the initiative to have more Cambodian Armed Forces officers, including military pilots, trained in the USSR and that he held discussions with Soviet Defense Minister Dmitri Ustinov during two trips to Moscow. The paper acknowledges the growing number of Soviet personnel in Kampuchea and reports that the USSR has expressed its willingness to equip the Kampuchean Armed Forces with	P	Kompas (Jakarta) 9 Dec 81	0985B

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	tanks, planes, and ships and has even promised to provide civil aircraft to permit Kampuchea to have its own airline, thereby ending the monopoly of the Air Vietnam route to Phnom Penh.			0985C
12/08/81	INDIA/USSR. PM Indira Gandhi tells a visiting Soviet delegation led by Vice President V.V. Kuznetsov that the arms race in South Asia has placed an additional burden on India and compelled it to review its defense situation. She notes, however, that the USSR has stood by India in times of need and helped it become self-reliant. Kuznetsov responds that the USSR appreciates India's efforts to reduce tension and promote detente and adds that Indo-Soviet friendship has stood the test of time.	MP	Japan Times (Tokyo) 11 Dec 81	0689
12/08/81	KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. Keo Chamraeun, charge d'affaires of the PRK in Hong Kong, tells AFP (Hong Kong) that Pen Sovan, the ex-secretary general of the CPRP, is really "seriously ill" and his replacement by Heng Samrin in no way represents a purge.	P	FBIS (AP) 9 Dec 81	0689B
12/09/81	INDIA/PRC. Indian publication Economic Times reports China has agreed to import 1 million tons of Indian iron ore on a long-term basis. China currently imports 4 to 5 million tons of ore per year, mostly from Australia and Brazil. Chinese importers hope to save up to \$5 per ton on Indian iron ore since the shipping costs will be greatly reduced.	E	FBIS (South Asia) 14 Dec 81	0586
12/09/81	INDIA/PRC. On the eve of talks by India and China to resolve their border dispute, a British commentary notes that the problem presented by the border issue for PM Indira Gandhi is its emotional symbolism and the ease with which it can be manipulated by domestic political opponents. Reportedly, it was Indian stubbornness in refusing to admit that there might be two sides to the dispute which led to the humiliating defeat in the border war of October 1962. Until recently, the Indian position remained so negative that China had suggested that the two countries should first try to develop relations in other fields such as trade. New Delhi, however, has now accepted that a solution to the border dispute, though desirable, should not be a precondition for improving relations generally. In the western sector of the border in northeastern Ladakh, India claims 33,000 square kilometers in the Aksai Chin region which is under Chinese occupation and is depicted on Chinese maps as part of Xinjiang Autonomous Region. It is widely accepted by observers that India's claim to the Aksai Chin is very weak since the area lies on the Chinese side of the Karakoram Range which forms a natural frontier between the two nations. From the Indian side the Aksai Chin leads to nowhere and is extremely difficult to reach while on the Chinese side it lies astride a traditional trade route from Xinjiang to Tibet. In the eastern sector, the McMahon Line forms the boundary and marks the extent of the Indian claim agreed on in 1914 by the British Government and Tibet. It was negotiated without China's consent which now regards this boundary as the	P	Guardian (Manchester) 10 Dec 81	0705
				0705B
				0705C
				0705D

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
12/09/81	product of an "unequal treaty." Geographic features in this area, however, favor the Indian more than the Chinese side and it has always seemed possible that China would accept a new treaty fixing the boundary along the McMahon Line in the eastern sector if India in turn abandoned its claim on the Aksai Chin in the western sector.			0705E
12/09/81	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese sources state that three major Japanese general trading houses are launching an intensive grain sales offensive in Moscow in order to make up for a slowdown in exports to other countries.	E	FBIS (AP) 15 Dec 81	0924
12/09/81	ROK/PRC. Kyonghyang Simmun (Seoul) reports that it is likely that a delegation from the PRC will participate in the Baseball Federation of Asia congress to be held in Seoul on 18 and 19 December. It will be the first time for a Chinese delegation to attend the congress.	C	FBIS (AP) 15 Dec 81	0925
12/10/81	INDIA/USSR. V. Kuznetsov, currently on a tour of India with a delegation of Soviet parliamentarians, tells a special session of the Indian parliament that the dangerous international situation is not the result of any "superpower rivalry" but the result of a struggle between the line of peaceful co-existence as practiced by the Soviet Union and the "line of exacerbating international tensions." Without singling out the United States in his comments, Kuznetsov informs his Indian audience that the Soviet policies of peace and detente have "unnerved those who have grown accustomed to regard the whole world as their domain, accustomed to divide and rule, to dictate their will to other people."	P	FBIS (South Asia) 11 Dec 81	0579
12/10/81	INDIA/PRC. Top-level Indian delegation headed by Secretary of the FAM Eric Gonsalves arrives in Beijing to begin the long-awaited talks over the border dispute which has poisoned Sino-Indian relations since the decisive war of 1962. The Chinese had sent word during Huang Hua's visit to New Delhi last June that they would be willing to concentrate on improving other avenues of Sino-Indian rapprochement before negotiating the seemingly intractable border dispute. For their part, the Indians insisted that a satisfactory resolution to the border dispute was the sine qua non of healthy relations. India, at least in public forums, has consistently argued that Chinese troops must vacate the Ladakh region of India's northwest. The Chinese have intimated they would be willing to recognize India's claims to the northern eastern frontier if China is allowed to control Ladakh. Because of the chasm of differences separating the two sides, analysts argue that the very fact that India is willing to sit down at the negotiating table with China is an encouraging signal. At a dinner banquet in Beijing, Chinese Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Mianlong says China is "very pleased" about the talks and hopes that "with our common efforts, our discussions will surely proceed smoothly and our friendly relations will grow." Eric Gonsalves responds by saying, "We have no way to go other than forward with our friendly relationship." It is also revealed during the course of the day's talks that PM Gandhi has formally accepted an invitation to travel to Beijing some time in the near future.	P	New York Times 11 Dec 81	0582
				0582B
				0582C
				0582D

## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
12/10/81	INDIA/PRC. India and China open their first session of talks in Beijing to resolve the border dispute between the two countries. The negotiations will also cover matters related to cultural and economic cooperation.	P	Times of India (Bombay) 21 Nov 81	0672
12/10/81	JAPAN/USSR. GOJ Foreign Ministry sources announce that Japan will resume consultations with the USSR to discuss the bilateral ties that became chilled following the Russian military intervention in Afghanistan. The announcement leaves open the possibility that Tokyo, in an effort to improve its relations with Moscow, may ease the economic sanctions it previously imposed on the USSR in the wake of the Afghan crisis.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 11 Dec 81	0690
12/10/81	ASEAN/KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. ASEAN foreign ministers open a special meeting in Phatthaya, Thailand, to discuss ASEAN policy toward Cambodia. The ministers endorse a plan put forward by Singapore last month to speed up the creation of an anti-Vietnamese coalition in Cambodia but duck the more contentious issue of whether to support military aid to the resistance groups.	P	FBIS (AP) 11 Dec 81	0920
12/10/81	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese Foreign Ministry sources state that Japan will continue to act in accord with the other Western nations on economic sanctions against the Soviet Union.	E	FBIS (AP) 11 Dec 81	0921
12/11/81	INDIA/PRC. Talks between China and India on relations between the two countries, including the border issue, are slated to begin today in Beijing. China is "very pleased" about the talks, said Chinese Vice FM Han Nianlong at a banquet he gave on 8 December for Eric Gonsalves, Secretary of India's Ministry of External Affairs, and his delegation.	P	China Daily (Beijing) 11 Dec 81	0461
12/11/81	INDIA/PRC. GOI External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao advises the Rajya Sabha that India, in its talks with China to resolve the border dispute between the two countries, will not accept a package deal that would involve recognition of Beijing's occupation of the Aksai Chin area in Ladakh in exchange for the Chinese withdrawal from the Chumbi Valley in southeastern Tibet.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 13 Dec 81	0694
12/11/81	KAMPUCHEA/SRV/USSR. Nayan Chanda writes in Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) that Pen Sovan, ousted from his position as Cambodian party leader on 4 December, was the "victim of his ardent admiration for the Soviet Union and his unyielding opposition to a negotiated settlement of the Cambodian problem." Chanda goes on to say that an indication of Moscow's displeasure over the surprise move in Phnom Penh was the failure of Soviet leaders to send promptly the traditional message of congratulations to Sovan's successor, Heng Samrin.	P	FBIS (AP) 11 Dec 81	0919
				0919B

## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
12/11/81	JAPAN/PRC. A Japan-China working-level conference on yen loans from Japan to China for fiscal 1981 opens at the Foreign Ministry in Tokyo. Japanese Foreign Ministry officials hope to finalize the amount of the yen loans. China has requested a total of yen 63.4 billion (\$254 million) to finance such projects as a petrochemical plant in Daqing, a steel mill near Shanghai, and railway expansion between Beijing and Qinhuangdao, Hebei Province.	E	FBIS (AP) 14 Dec 81	0922
12/11/81	LAOS/USSR. Laos signs a trade agreement for 1982 with the USSR.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 13 Jan 82	0981
12/11/81	INDIA/USSR. India will supply mica worth 120 million rupees (\$12 million) to the USSR under an agreement signed by officials of the two countries in Patna. The USSR is the biggest buyer of processed mica from India.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 23 Dec 81	0983
12/12/81	INDIA/PRC. India and China issue a joint statement that they intend to step up their mutual consultations on international matters. The statement follows the first round of talks between the two countries to settle their outstanding border dispute. In a related development, the chief of the Indian delegation, Foreign Secretary Eric Gonsalves, declared that New Delhi was prepared to work with the Chinese Government to "extend relations," while Chinese FM Huang Hua told the Indian negotiators that the bilateral talks on the boundary question and other Sino-Indian problems would have a positive influence on relations between the world's two most populous nations.	P	Times of India (Bombay) 13 Dec 81	0673
12/12/81	INDONESIA/PRC. China sharply rebukes Indonesia over a recent visit to Jakarta by PM Sun Yun-suan of Taiwan.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 14 Dec 81	0695
12/14/81	DPRK/PRC. China's Premier Zhao Ziyang will visit the DPRK between 20 December and 24 December on an official friendship visit.	P	FBIS (China) 14 Dec 81	0462
12/14/81	SRV/PRC. A Laotian official seeks political asylum in China. Dr. Khamsengkeo Sengsathit, Director of the Public Health Department of the Laotian Ministry of Public Health, "resolutely broke away from the present Lao Government while en route to Kabul to attend a meeting of the presidium of the Organization of Asian-African Solidarity." AFP, in a dispatch from Hong Kong, adds that he is the first Laotian official to seek asylum in China, and notes that Chinese officials did not say how he came to be in China.	P	FBIS (China) 14 Dec 81	0463
12/14/81	ASEAN/SRV/PRC. Xinhua reports from Bangkok that 163 Laotian refugees leave Thailand for China, where they will be reunited with their relatives who have been given residence in the Xishuangbanna area of southwestern China. China hopes to take more than 300 Indochinese refugees from Thailand this year. It accepted more than 2,500 refugees in 1980.	P	FBIS (China) 15 Dec 81	0464

## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
12/14/81	INDIA/PRC. Talks on Indian-Chinese relations close in Beijing. Xinhua reports that there have been wide-ranging discussions in the last 5 days. On the boundary issue both sides made full explanations of their positions. Discussions on possible trade and cultural exchanges were also held, and the talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Both sides agree to maintain contacts in the future.	P	FBIS (China) 15 Dec 81	0465
12/14/81	INDIA/PRC. India and China agree to further negotiations after ending 5 days of talks aimed at solving their border dispute and improving bilateral relations. A Chinese Foreign Ministry statement makes no mention of any breakthrough in the discussions but notes that agreement was reached to meet again in the future, the next time probably in New Delhi. Official sources describe the talks as "amicable and helpful" in easing the tensions between the two countries.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 15 Dec 81	0696
12/15/81	JAPAN/PRC. Chinese Vice Premier Gu Mu heads a delegation to the second Sino-Japanese ministerial conference in Tokyo. The Deputy Head is Huang Hua, China's FM. They meet Japan's PM Suzuki and FM Sakuruchi, and exchange views on the international situation, bilateral relations, and each country's economic policies. Huang Hua describes the international situation as complicated, unstable and volatile, and calls for continued vigilance and support for the resistance movements in Kampuchea and Afghanistan, in the face of the Soviet 'peace offensive'. The two governments exchange notes on cooperation in the capital fund for the Daging petrochemical project and the first stage of the Baoshan iron and steel complex. China's PM Zhao is to visit Japan in June 1982, while Japan's PM Suzuki will visit China in the autumn.	P	FBIS (China) 16 Dec 81	0466
12/15/81	SRV/USSR/PRC. Khamsengkeo Sengsathit, Director of the Public Health Department in the Government of Laos, holds a news conference in Beijing to explain why he defected to China. He accuses the Le Duan clique of reducing Laos to a colony in the so-called Indochina Federation, and of plundering the natural resources of Laos. He says he was told by military personnel in Laos that the Vietnamese use chemical weapons against Lao resistance forces. He also claims that there are 3,000 Soviets in Laos, many of them KGB agents. He says the Soviets have taken control of the Laotian Air Force.	MP	FBIS (China) 16 Dec 81	0467
12/15/81	SRV/PRC/USSR. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) accuses the USSR and Vietnam of using toxic gases in Afghanistan and in Laos and Kampuchea. It quotes the conclusion of the Asian Lawyers' Legal Investigation Committee, composed of lawyers from India, Thailand, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh, that evidence points to the Soviet Union's use of toxic gases in Afghanistan. The chemical toxin is described as "several hundred times more deadly than nerve gas," and "more poisonous than the venom of cobras."	M	FBIS (China) 22 Dec 81	0471
				0467B
				0466B
				0696B
				0471B



## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
12/15/81	JAPAN/PRC. On the opening day of their joint ministerial meeting in Tokyo, Chinese and Japanese leaders affirm their governments' desire to expand close cooperative relations between the two countries and underscore the importance of friendly bilateral ties for the maintenance of peace and stability in Asia. On the international situation, Chinese FM Huang Hua cautions against what he calls the growing threat of Soviet hegemonism on a global scale and calls on Japan, the United States, Western Europe, and the Third World to form a common front against Soviet expansionism. In return, Japanese FM Yoshio Sakurachi tells the meeting that Tokyo expects Beijing to maintain and enhance its amicable relations with the United States which the Japanese leader said is a major stabilizing factor on the international scene. On economic relations between the two countries, Chinese officials express their deep appreciation for Japan's increased economic assistance to their country and add that they will press forward with their nation's modernization program.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 16 Dec 81	0706  0706B  0706C
12/15/81	JAPAN/PRC. Japanese and Chinese cabinet members open a 2-day ministerial meeting in Tokyo to discuss economic cooperation and the situation in Asia. The seven-member Chinese delegation includes Vice Premier Gu and PM Huang Hua; Japan is represented by PM Yoshio Sakurachi and Finance Minister Michio Watanabe.	E	FBIS (AP) 15 Dec 81	0923
12/15/81	DPRK/USSR. A DPRK delegation led by Vice Premier Kong Chin-tae leaves Pyongyang for the USSR to attend the 17th meeting of the intergovernmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the DPRK and the Soviet Union.	ES	FBIS (AP) 16 Dec 81	0928
12/16/81	ASEAN/PRC. Xinhua (Beijing) reports that China views the visit of Taiwan Premier Sun Yun-suan to Indonesia as "a grave development" in the relations between the PRC and Indonesia. Xinhua labels the visit an attempt to create two Chinas. While the Indonesians claim that they recognize only one China and that it is only a matter of time before they normalize diplomatic relations with China, they are strengthening their relations with Taiwan in many fields.	P	China Daily (Beijing) 16 Dec 81	0468  0468B
12/16/81	JAPAN/PRC. Japan formally pledges to provide yen 300 billion (\$1.4 billion) in financial aid to China to revive its stalled industrial projects. The two Chinese projects expected to benefit from the Japanese pledge are the mammoth petrochemical complex at Daqing and a giant steel mill in Shanghai. The GOJ also offers to extend yen 60 billion (\$273 million) in official loans to China for fiscal year 1981 which ends in March 1982. The Japanese financial assistance is Tokyo's largest offer of official development aid made to a foreign government in a single year and comes at the end of a joint ministerial meeting between the two countries.	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 17 Dec 81	0707  0707B

# SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
12/16/81	JAPAN/PRC. Under the current Sino-Japanese long-term trade agreement, China is to export to Japan 2.5 million tons of coal and 8.3 million tons of oil in 1981 and 3.7 million tons of coal and 8.3 million tons of oil in 1982.	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 17 Dec 81	0708
12/16/81	INDIA/PRC. As talks between India and China to solve their border dispute adjourn in Beijing, PM Indira Gandhi appeals to Chinese leaders to accept "the basic Indian sensitivity on the Sino-Indian border issue" and suggests that "the border problem can be amicably sorted out in the historic context, keeping in view the basic strategic interest of India."	P	Ceylon Daily News (Colombo) 17 Dec 81	0735
12/16/81	JAPAN/PRC. Japan and China exchange notes on Japan's extension of financial assistance of yen 300 billion (\$1.4 billion) to enable China to continue construction of two industrial plants.	E	FBIS (AP) 16 Dec 81	0926
12/16/81	JAPAN/PRC. Japan decides to extend a yen 60 billion (\$273 million) credit to China for fiscal 1981 and China accepts. The yen credit consists of a yen 40 billion (\$186 million) project credit and a yen 20 billion (\$93 million) commodity credit.	E	FBIS (AP) 16 Dec 81	0927
12/16/81	JAPAN/PRC. Japan and China stress their determination to continue expanding friendship between the two countries in a joint press statement issued after the conclusion of a 2-day bilateral ministerial conference. The two countries express satisfaction with the smooth development of Sino-Japanese trade and confirm the importance of expanding it based on the principles of equality and reciprocity.	E	FBIS (AP) 17 Dec 81	0929
12/16/81	JAPAN/PRC. Chinese Vice Premier Gu Mu states in Tokyo that he will try to hold Japan-China talks in the first half of 1982 to determine volumes of Japanese imports of Chinese oil and coal for the 1983-85 period.	E	FBIS (AP) 17 Dec 81	0930
12/16/81	JAPAN/USSR. Japan and the Soviet Union agree to freeze each other's 1982 overall catch quota in their respective 200-mile fishery zones at 1981 levels.	E	FBIS (AP) 17 Dec 81	0931
12/16/81	ROK/PRC. South Korean Minister of State for National Security and Foreign Affairs returns from a 38-day trip abroad in which he acted as special presidential envoy to several foreign nations. He emphatically denies rumors that one of the countries on his itinerary was China.	P	FBIS (AP) 17 Dec 81	0932
12/16/81	THAILAND/USSR. The Nation Review (Bangkok) reports that the USSR has become one of the top five importers of staple crops from Thailand during the 1980-81 period. The crops include rice, sugar, maize, sorghum, tapioca products, and fluorite.	E	FBIS (AP) 18 Dec 81	0935
12/16/81	INDONESIA/PRC. Indonesian PM Mokhtar Kusumaatmadja states that the Indonesian military and Moslem community are attempting to thwart efforts to normalize diplomatic relations between Jakarta and Beijing.	P	FBIS (AP) 30 Dec 81	0944

## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
12/17/81	MALAYSIA/PRC. Malaysian PM Datuk Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohammad indirectly warns China that it should not adopt double standards in dealing with Kuala Lumpur. Speaking at a banquet during an official visit to Singapore, Mahathir, in an obvious reference to Beijing's support for the Communist insurgents fighting the GOM, says that coexistence with Communist states should be based on the principle of mutual noninterference in the internal affairs of the nations concerned. He lectures Beijing that it "cannot accept commitments to pursue friendly relations on the one claim, and on another, indulge in adverse acts of subversion and terrorism to weaken our national resilience. Coexistence, if it is to be durable, must be based on the mutually accepted norms of equality and respect. There can be no compromise on this."	MP	Japan Times (Tokyo) 19 Dec 81	0709
12/17/81	ASEAN/KAMPUCHEA/PRC/USSR. Thai PM Sitthi Sawetsila tells newsmen before attending a meeting of the House of Representatives that there has been no progress in the attempt to form a tripartite government in Kampuchea.	P	FBIS (AP) 18 Dec 81	0709B
12/17/81	THAILAND/USSR. Thailand and the USSR sign a contract involving an exchange of 100,000 tons of Thai maize for 50,000 tons of Russian fertilizer. The barter agreement is the first of its kind in the relations between the two countries.	E	FBIS (AP) 18 Dec 81	0933
12/17/81	INDIA/USSR. India will supply metallurgical and mining equipment plus rolled castings and forgings worth an estimated 210 million rupees (\$21 million) to the USSR beginning in 1983.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 23 Dec 81	0934
12/18/81	JAPAN/PRC. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) describes the recent 2-day conference in Tokyo between members of the Chinese and Japanese Governments as "having achieved satisfactory results." The trade volume between the two countries will reach \$10 billion this year. It makes up 25 percent of China's total trade, and makes China the sixth biggest trader with Japan. Japanese FM Sakurachi is quoted as saying, "In their (China and Japan's) daily increasing contacts there will inevitably be problems. What is most important for both sides is to negotiate with each other before problems become serious, so that a way can be found to solve them. In this sense the conference . . . will play a greater role in the future."	E	FBIS (China) 30 Dec 81	0982
12/18/81	LAOS/USSR. A meeting of vice PMs of Soviet Bloc countries opens in Vientiane after a 2-day delay awaiting the arrival of Soviet Deputy FM Nikolai Piryubin.	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 19 Dec 81	0476
12/18/81	SRV/USSR. Minutes of the 8th session of the Scientific and Technical sub-committee of the Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union are signed in Moscow. At the meeting, the two sides discussed implementation of the plan for scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries in 1982.	E	FBIS (AP) 29 Dec 81	0476B

## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE ----	EVENT ----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
12/18/81	KAMPUCHEA/SINGAPORE/PRC/USSR. Singaporean PM Lee Kuan Yew makes a passionate appeal for the supply of all types of aid, including arms, to the non-Communist factions in Kampuchea, but declines to specify whether Singapore itself will do so.	P	FBIS (AP) 29 Dec 81	0941
12/19/81	INDIA/USSR. The state-owned Hindustan Machine Tools (HMT) firm signs a contract with the USSR for the sale of 487 machines of various types worth a total of 122 million rupees (\$13.5 million) to the Soviet Union. Three hundred machines will be supplied by the end of 1982, with the balance during 1983. Negotiations also are underway for the supply to the USSR of additional special purpose machines worth 500 million rupees (\$55 million).	E	Times of India (Bombay) 20 Dec 81	0711
				0711B
12/19/81	INDIA/USSR. Soviet Deputy Minister for Heavy Machine Building and Transport E. Zvizhulev declares in an interview that the USSR has made an offer to purchase a large number of forgings and castings and a substantial quantity of equipment from the Indian heavy electrical plant at Hardwar and the heavy machinery building plant at Ranchi. The Soviet official adds that the USSR is particularly interested in purchasing from India machines for the Russian mining, steel and transportation industries, forgings and castings, crushing machines, coke oven batteries, and other metallurgical equipment.	E	Times of India (Bombay) 20 Dec 81	0712
				0712B
12/19/81	KAMPUCHEA/LAOS/SRV/PRC/USSR. Deputy Foreign Ministers of the Indo-Chinese countries and their Soviet allies, ending a 2-day conference in Vientiane, accuse the United States and China of pursuing a policy of intervention in Asia "under the pretext of combating the threat from the USSR and Vietnam." The delegates also voice their opposition to any interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea. The conference was held apparently to further consolidate Soviet-bloc support for the Communist governments in Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea.	P	Ceylon Daily News (Colombo) 21 Dec 81	0736
12/20/81	DPRK/PRC. A party and government delegation of the PRC led by Zhao Ziyang arrives in Pyongyang for an official visit.	P	FBIS (AP) 21 Dec 81	0027
12/20/81	DPRK/PRC. China's PM Zhao Ziyang arrives in Pyongyang to begin a 4-day official visit to the DPRK. Earlier this year, DPRK Premier Yi Chong-ok visited China. At a banquet, Premier Zhao, after paying full some tribute to the longstanding friendship, between the Chinese and Korean peoples and praising the Korean Workers Party and Korean Government for their independent foreign policy, goes on to accuse the United States of wanton intervention in the internal affairs of Korea and to endorse the proposal of President Kim Il-sung for the establishment of a confederal Republic of Koryo. An editorial in Renmin Ribao echoes the themes expressed by PM Zhao, and calls for the withdrawal of US Armed Forces from South Korea.	P	FBIS (China) 21 Dec 81	0469
				0469B

## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
12/20/81	<p>DPRK/ROK/PRC. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang arrives in North Korea on an official goodwill visit. Speaking at a banquet in Pyongyang, Zhao says the prolonged division of the Korean Peninsula is "the result of the presence of US troops in South Korea and the wanton US intervention in the internal affairs of Korea." The Chinese leader assures his audience that "the Chinese Government and people firmly support the just position of the Korean people calling for the withdrawal of the US troops from South Korea and opposing the creation of two Koreas." Zhao also lashes out at the Seoul government saying "We strongly condemn the Chun Doo Hwan clique for its criminal acts of suppressing democracy and keeping the country divided and resolutely support the just struggle of the Korean people for an independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland."</p>	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 22 Dec 81	0713  0713B  0713C
12/20/81	<p>DPRK/ROK/PRC. On the occasion of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's goodwill visit to North Korea, People's Daily (Beijing), the official mouthpiece of the CCP, renews its rhetorical attacks on the South Korean Government and US military aid to Seoul. The paper editorializes that "The Chun Doo Hwan clique in South Korea is persisting in the pursuance of the 'Two Koreas' plot with a view to perpetuating the division of Korea. For the sake of peace on the Korean Peninsula and the early reunification of Korea, the government of the United States must cease its aid to and connivance with the Chun Doo Hwan clique. The US Armed Forces have no reason to hang on in South Korea and must withdraw from there as quickly as possible so as to create favorable conditions for peaceful reunification."</p>	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 21 Dec 81	0714  0714B
12/21/81	<p>KAMPUCHEA/LAOS/SRV/USSR. Diplomatic sources, analyzing the recently ended 2-day conference of Indochinese and Soviet-bloc deputy foreign ministers in Vientiane, note that the meeting produced no new offers on resolving the Kampuchean problem and express the view that the talks were not held earlier because of Moscow's lack of enthusiasm. Although Soviet bloc countries finally agreed to the conference, it was decided to hold it at deputy foreign minister level perhaps to insure that the problems of Indochina were not given inappropriate emphasis. During the meeting, attempts were made by the delegates to alleviate fears that ASEAN might have concerning the intentions of the USSR and Vietnam. It was declared that the Soviet Union was "the only big power which has never made war in Southeast Asia," while a declaration at the conference noted that Vietnam had "never made war against the ASEAN states, has not, and will not have the intention of doing it."</p>	P	FEER (Hong Kong) 25 Dec 81	0974  0974B  0974C
12/21/81	<p>SRV/USSR. The USSR is helping Vietnam in the exploration and exploitation of oil and gas deposits on the continental shelf off the southern part of the country. According to Soviet specialists, this area contains rich oil and gas deposits whose extraction looks "promising and economically feasible." Onshore servicing facilities are presently being established along the coast and sites designated for the</p>	ES	SWB (Reading, UK) 13 Jan 82	0979

# SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE ----	EVENT -----	CATEGORY -----	SOURCE -----	ENTRY NR. -----
	erection of offshore platforms. Diverse equipment and material, including pipeline, is arriving from the Soviet Union. The joint Soviet Vietnamese enterprise aims at assuring the industrial production of oil "in the next few years."			0979B
12/21/81	INDIA/USSR. Indian Petroleum Minister Sethi announces that the USSR is likely to supply 2.5 million metric tons of oil to India in 1982 under a trade agreement signed last month.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 20 Jan 82	1504
12/22/81	DPRK/PRC. China's PM Zhao Ziyang, on a visit to the DPRK, meets President Kim Il-sung. Both men praise the deep friendship between their two countries, and then exchange views on issues of mutual concern.	P	FBIS (China) 22 Dec 81	0470
12/22/81	INDONESIA/PRC. Prospects for the normalization of relations between China and Indonesia suffer a serious setback when, as a result of the visit of PM Sun Yun-suan to Jakarta, Beijing cancels the trip of a proposed Indonesian trade mission to China. Reflecting official displeasure with the Indonesian initiative, Xinhua news agency accuses Jakarta of attempting to create "two Chinas" and calls the invitation to Sun "a grave development." In addition to cancellation of the Indonesian trade mission, China imposes further retaliatory measures by severing informal contacts in Hong Kong with Indonesian officials, thereby putting an end to exploratory talks that had taken place since the summer of 1981 to discuss the possibility of direct trade between the two Asian countries.	P	FEER (Hong Kong) 15 Jan 82	0975
				0975B
12/22/81	SRV/USSR. A vehicle workshop erected with Soviet assistance begins operation in Hoang Lien Son Province. The facility can handle 6,000 vehicles a year and is the fourth workshop built with Soviet aid in 1981.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 20 Jan 82	1507
12/23/81	INDIA/PRC. Renmin Ribao (Beijing) declares the recent Sino-Indian talks a "good omen," and says it will not be difficult to work out, step by step, a reasonable solution to the existing problems. Both sides, says Renmin Ribao, have now realized there is no fundamental conflict of interests between Asia's two largest developing countries.	P	FBIS (China) 23 Dec 81	0473
12/23/81	JAPAN/PRC. Xinhua reports from Tokyo that China has demanded that Japan ease its restrictions on Chinese silk imports. The second round of talks on the implementation of the government agreement on the silk trade was held here, and the main issue was Japan's failure to buy the agreed quantity of Chinese silk for 1980. The talks failed to make any progress on the quantity Japan is to buy in 1981.	E	FBIS (China) 24 Dec 81	0474
12/23/81	ASEAN/PRC. Chinese PM Huang Hua meets with Thai deputy PM Arun Phanuphong, who is in Beijing to attend the fourth session of the Sino-Thai joint committee on scientific and technical cooperation. The two discussed bilateral relations and the situation in Southeast Asia.	P	FBIS (China) 24 Dec 81	0475

## SINO-SOVIET CHRONOLOGY

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
12/23/81	THAILAND/PRC. A summary record of the fourth session of the joint committee on scientific and technical cooperation between the governments of Thailand and China is signed in Beijing. Shi Lin, Vice Minister of economic relations with foreign countries and Chinese chairman of the joint committee, and Arun Phanuphong, Thai Deputy FM and Thai chairman of the joint committee, sign for their governments.	S	FBIS (China) 18 Jan 82	0482
12/23/81	LAOS/USSR. A contract on the construction of a 465-km-long petroleum pipeline extending from the SRV to Vientiane and financed by the Soviet Union is signed in Vientiane by representatives of the Soviet Union and Laos.	E	FBIS (AP) 29 Dec 81	0938
12/23/81	KAMPUCHEA/THAILAND/PRC. Thai Deputy FM Arun Phanuphong discusses the Kampuchean question during a general exchange of views with Chinese PM Huang Hua in Beijing.	P	FBIS (AP) 29 Dec 81	0939
12/23/81	INDONESIA/PRC. A Hong Kong newspaper says that Indonesia played its Taiwan card by inviting Taiwan's PM Sun Yun-suan for an official visit. The daily Ming Pao says Jakarta chose this demarche to make known its displeasure to Beijing after China refused to sell Indonesia two million tons of rice and an undisclosed quantity of light and heavy weapons. China reportedly also refused to consider a request from the Suharto government to invest in Indonesian oil refineries. According to the newspaper, Jakarta previously had made known to Beijing that the sale of rice and weapons were preconditions for reestablishing formal relations between the two Asian countries.	EP	Indonesian Observer (Jakarta) 23 Dec 81	0986
12/24/81	INDIA/USSR. Pro-Soviet World Peace Council announces it is launching an international campaign against American arms supplies to Pakistan. The Indian president of the Council sees the emergence of a fortified "US-China-Pakistan axis" as a direct threat to India.	P	FBIS (South Asia) 28 Dec 81	0593
12/24/81	PAKISTAN/PRC/USSR. During a nationally broadcast address to coincide with the formation of the Federal Advisory Council, President Zia reviews the state of Pakistan's foreign relations. With regard to the Soviet Union, Zia admits the GOP's forthright opposition to military interference in Afghanistan has not been "greatly appreciated" by the Kremlin. "Geographically, we are near (to the Soviet Union)," he states, "and we want to transform this geographic closeness into friendship." Zia restates his call for a negotiated settlement leading to the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and the return of Afghan refugees to their homes under honorable circumstances. Pakistan, he adds, will continue to "value and respect" Soviet economic aid. Zia goes on to term Pakistan's friendship with China an "important and basic factor in our foreign policy." Recounting that he has visited China twice and numerous Chinese delegations have come to Pakistan, Zia recalls that "Chinese leaders have more than once announced that if Pakistan ran into difficulties, China would prove a reliable friend." This support, however, is given with the understanding that "the Pakistani people and their armed forces . . . would de-	P	FBIS (South Asia) 28 Dec 81	0594
				0594B
				0594C



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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
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	fend the freedom and national integrity of their country." Zia concludes that this "pillar of friendship [with China] is gaining strength."			0594D
12/24/81	INDIA/USSR. The USSR agrees to import several new types of goods from India under a trade protocol for 1982 which anticipates an 11 percent increase in total trade turnover between the two countries. Some of the new items to be imported from India include pumps and compressors, woolen and natural silk fabrics, and consumer goods such as cut flowers, shoe polish, and woolen blankets. Imports from the USSR so far have consisted largely of petroleum and petroleum products, fertilizer, newsprint, nonferrous metals, and machinery and equipment, especially for various Soviet aid projects in India.	E	Times of India (Bombay) 25 Dec 81	0715
12/24/81	INDONESIA/MALAYSIA/THAILAND/PRC/USSR. Analytical article presenting the thesis that US, Chinese and ASEAN pressure on Vietnam to withdraw from Kampuchea has only increased Hanoi's dependence on Moscow, and notes that Thailand and Singapore generally have adopted hard-line, anti-Soviet attitudes. Malaysia and Indonesia, however, conscious of their own overseas Chinese minorities, tend to regard China as an equally serious long-term threat to peace and stability in the region as the USSR.	MP	FEER (Hong Kong) 25 Dec 81	0737
12/24/81	LAOS/SRV/USSR. Soviet, Vietnamese, and Laotian officials sign a contract in Vientiane for the construction of a 465-kilometer petroleum pipeline from Vientiane to an undisclosed location in Vietnam. The project will be financed by the USSR.	ES	SWB (Reading, UK) 13 Jan 82	0980
12/25/81	DPRK/PRC. Visiting Chinese PM Zhao Ziyang, addressing a rally in Pyongyang, reiterates China's firm support for the Korean people's cause of peaceful reunification of their country. He says the United States should open dialog with the DPRK, remove all troops and military equipment from Korea, and cease interfering in the internal affairs of Korea. "Come what may in the years ahead, the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people will unite closely, fight shoulder to shoulder and march forward together with the Korean Workers' Party and the Korean People."	P	CHINA DAILY (Beijing) 25 Dec 81	0472
12/25/82	INDIA/USSR. Soviet and Indian trade representatives in New Delhi sign a 1982 trade protocol which envisions, among other things, the inclusion of new trade items such as pumps and compressors, mattresses and woolen fabrics, cut flowers, and spectacles. With an 11 percent increase in this year's trade turnover, the Soviet Union has emerged as India's primary trading partner and the biggest customer for Indian goods.	E	FBIS (South Asia) 25 Dec 81	0592
12/25/81	DPRK/PRC. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang returns from a 5-day visit to North Korea. Details of talks with DPRK President Kim Il-sung are not disclosed although Zhao uses the occasion to denounce the continued US military presence in South Korea, calling it "intervention in internal Korean affairs" and "a factor in the instability of Northeast Asia." Analysts note that Zhao has visited all of China's close	P	Japan Times (Tokyo) 26 Dec 81	0716

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12/25/81	neighbors and that the North Korean trip comes at a time when Beijing is promoting its ties with nonaligned nations and the Third World in an effort to counteract Soviet influence. Premier Zhao's accompaniment by Vice Premier Chen Muhua, who is charged with Beijing's economic relations with foreign countries, lends fuel to the speculation that bilateral trade issues were discussed by Chinese and North Korean leaders during the visit.			0716B
12/25/81	INDIA/USSR. The Soviet Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade announces that the volume of trade between India and the USSR will increase by 10 to 15 percent in 1982. He says the Soviet Union will substantially increase its import of new products from India. At present, over 60 percent of Indian exports to the USSR consist of manufactured and semimanufactured goods. The new trade protocol just signed by both sides provides for an increased range of such goods, including pumps and compressors, mattresses, and woolen fabrics. The new protocol for 1982 estimates that total trade between the two countries in the previous year would amount to 26 billion rupees (\$2.6 billion).	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 20 Jan 82	0716C
12/26/81	INDIA/PRC. Indian businessmen advise a visiting Chinese delegation that the two countries should avoid intense competition in their exports to developing countries in order to get a better price for their products. An Indian spokesman says the two nations should cooperate and play a complementary role to one another. The Chinese delegation puts forth no concrete proposals. However, the two sides exchange information on investment policies, tax laws, trade promotion facilities, and arbitration systems for settlement of foreign trade claims and disputes. India and China reportedly are cooperating in some major purchases on the world market to prevent suppliers from playing one against the other. However, Indian textile exporters feel that they have been placed at a disadvantage by Chinese dumping practices in the Third World.	E	Times of India (Bombay) 27 Dec 81	0717
12/26/81	JAPAN/PRC. China and Japan reach agreement on setting the price of Chinese coking coal shipments to Japan at \$61.75 per ton FOB for 1982. The new rate represents an increase of \$1.15 over the 1981 price but is far less than the \$12.50 markup imposed last year over the 1980 price. The lower rate of increase agreed to this year is attributed to the stabilization of coal prices on the world market. Under a long-term trade agreement between the two countries, Chinese coal shipments to Japan are expected to rise to 2 million tons in 1982 compared to 1.2 million tons actually supplied in 1981.	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 27 Dec 81	0718
12/26/81	JAPAN/USSR. Nihon Keizai Shimbun (Tokyo) reports that Japan's Foreign Ministry has decided to propose the holding of a foreign minister's meeting with the Soviet Union to pave the way for conclusion of a peace treaty between the two nations. The proposal will be made at a working-level consultation to be held on 20-21 January 1982.	P	FRIS (AP) 31 Dec 81	0718B
				0946

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12/27/81	INDIA/PAKISTAN/PRC. Article in the Peking Review mentions that Pakistan's acquisition of military hardware from the United States is "limited" and will not "disrupt the military balance between India and Pakistan." Noting that India's Armed Forces are approximately two-and-a-half times as strong as Pakistan's, the weekly points out that India should not feel threatened by the military equipment Pakistan is receiving. "It is a fact, however, that Pakistan faces the threat of Soviet hegemonists who have invaded Afghanistan and are looking at Pakistan with covetous eyes," the article concludes.	M	The Hindu (Madras) 28 Dec 81	0590
12/27/81	INDIA/PRC. Tang You-zhi, leader of a six-member delegation of scientists on tour in India, states that the delegation will recommend to Chinese Government authorities that India and China embark on collaboration schemes designed to strengthen the scientific bonds between the two countries in the fields of traditional and modern medicine. The Chinese tour, which is being sponsored by the World Health Organization, is investigating the similarities between Indian Ayurvedic medicine and traditional Chinese medical practices.	S	The Hindu (Madras) 28 Dec 81	0591
12/28/81	JAPAN/USSR. The Exim Bank of Japan and other Japanese lending institutions sign contracts with the foreign trade banks of the USSR and East Germany to supply loans for financing various industrial projects. One yen 20.3 billion (\$92 million) will be used by the Russian to buy equipment and services for a butadiene (component of synthetic rubber) manufacturing project at the Tobolsk chemical industrial complex in the Soviet Far East.	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 30 Dec 81	0719
12/28/81	SRV/PRC. Vietnam proposes to China that both sides observe a 10-day cease-fire in order to peacefully celebrate the Tet festival.	NP	FBIS (AP) 28 Dec 81	0937
12/28/81	INDIA/USSR. Soviet consulate in Bombay announces winners of the annual Soviet Land Nehru awards for furthering fraternal ties between India and the USSR. This year's winners include a writer who translated Marx into Marathi, a schoolboy artist, and noted film actor Raj Kapoor. The prizewinners will receive an all-expense paid tour of the Soviet Union and, for the schoolboy, a month's stay at a Young Pioneer camp on the Black Sea.	C	Times of India (Delhi) 28 Dec 81	1010
12/29/81	JAPAN/USSR. Japan's four largest steel mills agree to provide 95,000 metric tons of large-diameter steel pipes to the USSR for a natural gas pipeline to be constructed from Western Europe to the Soviet Far East. Delivery of the pipes will be in January to March 1983 and is in addition to a previous 700,000-ton order which will be shipped in April to December 1982.	E	Japan Times (Tokyo) 30 Dec 81	0720

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12/29/81	JAPAN/USSR. The Export-Import Bank of Japan reveals the conclusion of agreements on extension of bank loans totaling yen 44.9 billion (\$204 million) to the Soviet Union and East Germany. Of the total, yen 20.3 billion (\$92.2 million) will be given to the Soviet Union for a butadiene plant as part of the country's West Siberian development program.	E	FBIS (AP) 30 Dec 81	0943
12/29/81	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese steel industry sources disclose that Japan's big four steel mills and the Soviet Iron and Steel Products Export-Import Corporation have agreed that 95,000 metric tons of large-diameter steel pipes for a natural gas pipeline will be supplied to the Soviets for shipment in January-March 1983. The tonnage is in addition to the 700,000 tons of large-diameter pipeline pipes ordered by the Soviet corporation for shipment in the April-December 1982 period.	E	FBIS (AP) 31 Dec 81	0947
12/29/81	INDIA/USSR. For the first time, the public sector National Textiles Corporation will export 16 million meters of cloth valued at 100 million rupees (\$10 million) to the USSR.	E	SWB (Reading, UK) 20 Jan 82	1505
12/30/81	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese Foreign Ministry officials state that the government will wait and see what action US allies in Europe will take in response to the American economic sanctions against the Soviet Union over the Polish crisis.	EP	FBIS (AP) 30 Dec 81	0942
12/31/81	SINGAPORE/USSR. Addressing the alleged Soviet threat in Southeast Asia, Singapore's Deputy PM S. Rajaratnam declares that "If a new imperialism is to be thwarted in Asia, it must be done largely by the Asian themselves--by Asian cohesion and Asian determination to see that they do not, after a brief interlude of independence, once more become the subjects of a new empire."	P	Asiaweek (Hong Kong) 8 Jan 82	0722
12/31/81	JAPAN/USSR. Japanese PM Suzuki stresses the importance of tightening the union of Western bloc nations and urges that a study be undertaken of the possible sanctions Japan could invoke against the Soviet Union.	EP	FBIS (AP) 31 Dec 81	0945
12/31/81	INDIA/PRC. Damages to India's silk industry by insects prompt the GOI to conclude a trade agreement with the PRC for the provision of 250 tons of raw silk. The Chinese imports are expected to make up for an expected 15 percent shortfall in this year's sericulture production.	E	The Hindu (Madras) 1 Jan 82	1013
12/31/81	INDIA/USSR. The USSR signs a contract with India to prepare a feasibility report for a dam in Himachal Pradesh. The project will be experimental and for research purposes.	S	SWB (Reading, UK) 20 Jan 82	1506